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## Tower Views

by Clearway

### What Men Do Will Reveal What They See in Easter Earth Full of Potentialities

¶ Easter passes. The Christian world celebrates its Wayshower's victory over death and the grave. Hundreds of thousands reaffirm their faith in a risen Christ. Many invoke the vision which acknowledges the power of the divine presence to lift thought from a deadened sense of existence to a vital, joyous acceptance of the omnipresence, the omniaction of infinite good. Hundreds of thousands of "Alleluias!" have been sung, thousands of "Glorias in Excelsis." The world should be better today. Indeed, the world assuredly is better—very much in ratio as mankind's lip service is a reflection of its heart-service and a preparation for its hand-service. Recognition of the risen Christ is no passing incident. It is a day-by-day obligation. It is a primary requisite to the reign of harmony on earth. It is an active influence more fittingly lived than lipped.

¶ Witness the scene in Madrid: Machine gun companies, marching behind girls dressed in the Loyalist colors; soldiers on leave mingling with the marchers; the occasional burst of firing from the ramparts outside the city—thus inconsistently goes the celebration in honor of Life not death, the Prince of Peace, not the gods of war!

¶ Hardly have the echoes of Easter died away when the insurgent army launches an attack on the Government barrier to the rich mining country of Ciudad Real, which brings the Moorish cavalry into action in the mountainous terrain. Over to the south the Government meanwhile is unsuccessful in a drive at Orgiva. But who, except a military mind, can understand these shifts on the Spanish checkerboard? Yet men on both sides fight for their concepts of right, might, or loyalty. Perhaps perspective is needed to reveal the futility of the effort. Some day the people will learn that any war is futile—even though it may seem necessary.

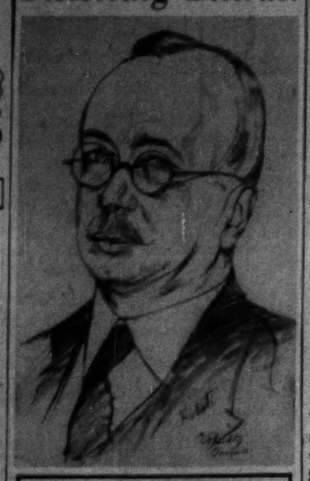
¶ Key interest in the labor conflict in America likewise shifts to another sector this week as John L. Lewis—leaving negotiations in the Chrysler tie-up in the hands of lesser leaders—turns to the soft coal industry in New York State. Mr. Lewis, whose first love was the mines, is called to assist 400,000 miners to secure a pay increase and a 35-hour week. As he moves away from Detroit amid signs of a conciliatory mood in the automotive negotiations, his rival for union leadership, William Green of the A. F. of L., takes a stand with public sentiment against the sit-down method. Branding it as illegal and publicly disavowing its utilization by his organization, Mr. Green predicts that in the end the use of the sit-down weapon will permanently injure the cause of labor.

¶ Still there comes no definite help out of the labor impasse from Washington. Mr. Roosevelt's return from his Warm Spring's retreat is marked by a two-hour talk, out of which comes the announcement that the Administration will take a hands-off attitude toward the sit-down for the present. Thus the labor problem squares off with four corners of interest: the C. I. O., the A. F. of L., the public, the Administration. It's a Pandora box; but mutual interest can keep the lid shut.

¶ "A socialist island in a capitalist world," is the concept presented by Joseph Stalin as he declares unconditional warfare against political opponents in Russia classed under the general term of Trotskyists. The Communist leader, in a published speech, warns against the softness of success, while urging the crushing out of "the three great enemies of Russia: Capitalism, Trotzkyism and Conceit." Leader Stalin sees the opposition employing the same methods once attributed to Communists, namely: the policy of boring from within; and he recommends fiercer methods of combating such attacks. Invokers of the policy of "leveling society down" do not like it when opponents operate on the lower level.

¶ Production must keep in step with invention and mechanization or the United States will be faced with a growing problem of technological unemployment. This conclusion is reached by WPA researchers after a 15-month study of 650 plants and other elements. Their report indicates that a 20 per cent increase in goods and services is necessary to bring up employment to 1929 levels. The report points out that while the nation's output from 1920 to 1929 increased 46 per cent, increase in employment amounted to only 16 per cent. Society has to choose. If it follows the road built on a belief of scarcity, it will have to support increasing numbers of technologically unemployed. If it takes the way of potential abundance and plans to "get" through "giving," it may be able to make it possible for all to prosper.

## Dissolving Distrust



Upper Drawn by Erna Plachte; Lower by a Staff Artist

**Finland Looks East**

Above—Dr. Rudolf Holsti, Finland's Foreign Minister

Lower—Map Showing Finland's Location Next to Karelia, U. S. S. R.

## Finns in Drive For Friendship With Russians

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—The Foreign Minister of the little country of Finland, Dr. Rudolf Holsti, has taken the lead in attempting to dissolve the atmosphere of mutual distrust and suspicion which for several years has surrounded relations between Finland and Soviet Russia. And he simply went to Moscow and talked frankly with Soviet leaders. He assured them that Finland is genuinely neutral in the "ideological wars" of Europe. He told them that Finland intends to take no part in "power politics."

The Finnish Minister did not pretend that Soviet-Finnish relations will immediately become cordial. The majority of Finns dislike Bolshevism as much as they do German National Socialism or any other similar form of government. To them, democracy is a living force; they fought to preserve it under the Tsars

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## New Machines Destroy Jobs, WPA Reports

### 20 P. C. More Production Is Found Needed to Equal '29 Employment Level

### Gap Needs Closing

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 29 — A WPA report disclosing that labor-saving devices have so cut down work since 1929 that a 20 per cent increase in production is needed to bring employment back to its 1929 level has become a new basis for discussion as to what the Government's plans must be for the unemployed.

This figure was reached by WPA research workers after 15 months extensive study of technological unemployment in 650 manufacturing plants as well as in agriculture, mining, construction, and transportation.

The first report of their findings, just released, warns that unless substantial increases in production accompany technological advances and population increases of the last eight years, the nation will be confronted for some time to come "with serious problems of industrial, economic and social readjustment."

The report said: "A rough calculation indicates that, in order for unemployment to drop to the 1929 level by 1937, goods and services produced would have to reach a point 20 per cent higher than that in 1929."

Corrington Gill, acting WPA administrator, expressed the view that this study will help the Government in determining what its obligation is to workers "who find themselves without a source of income as a result of industrial, economic and social change."

**Need Larger Expansion**

"While the continued advance in the material well-being of the country depends upon technological progress of the country's productive apparatus, we must look to a much more rapid expansion of production than has taken place between 1933 and 1935 before we can expect a return either to the employment or the unemployment levels of the predepression period," the report said.

It added that "the outlook for the immediate future seems to be in the direction of further technological progress toward a level of productivity substantially higher than that attained prior to 1929.

"The rate of advance, of course, differs in different industries, but since the economic system has evinced an ability to make the necessary adjustments fast enough, it may be expected that the dislocations occasioned by technological progress will continue to present serious problems of industrial, economic and social readjustment."

In the technological changes that took place between 1920 and 1929, the WPA students observed that "The middle-aged group found it easier to obtain suitable re-employment than the older workers; women found it easier to obtain jobs than the men, but suffered greater income losses, and the workers who did find jobs found

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

## Aberhart Cabinet Holds Up Budget

*By the Canadian Press*

Edmonton, Alta., March 29

Bowing to the will of insurgent members, Alberta's Social Credit Government has decided to hold up the budget now before the Legislature. Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer, is presenting a resolution to the House asking approval of provisional estimates.

With prospects of adoption of the budget being held up, the Government faced the situation of having no authority to spend any public funds after Wednesday, when the fiscal year ends.

It was to avert this contingency that the Provincial Treasurer proposed the provisional estimates and deferred the budget. Thus the Government will be able to carry on.

## Anglo-U. S. Move To Halt Race In Arms Is Hinted

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 29 — Understanding in Washington that the United States will not now proceed with the authorization of cruisers over and above the limits set in the defunct London treaty synchronizes today with two new major contacts between the United States and Great Britain.

First, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada and hence the direct representative of the British throne in the New World, comes to Washington tomorrow for a state visit with President Roosevelt.

Second, Ambassador Norman H. Davis, the President's personal representative, arrives in London for talks with the British Government.

All the developments point to a new Anglo-American endeavor to check the current armaments race and start on the road back toward peace. But this is a very long-range prospect. The decision to refrain from authorizing naval vessels beyond erstwhile treaty limits simply leaves the door open to future agreements. Although the proposed 10-cruiser authorization had been canvassed earlier in the session, it was not a matter of imminent importance, since American shipyards are busy building up to treaty limits already.

**Restraining Influence**

Yet, the understanding that the United States will take no steps to associate itself with a naval race, coming after a week end during which Japan officially jettisoned the remaining shreds of naval limitation by declining to adopt the qualitative provisions of the London Treaty of 1936, is expected to be a restraining influence on the world naval situation.

Decision of the Administration not to press any naval authorization bills points to the hope that some form of international agreement can be worked out in a year or two. It has been clear for some months that President Roosevelt is prepared to participate in such a movement, but that few if any sat-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

## Tennessee Cities Upheld in Building Of Power Plants

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29 (AP)—The Tennessee Supreme Court gave the go-ahead signal today to Memphis and Chattanooga in their plans to construct municipal power plants.

The court overruled objections by the Memphis Power & Light Company and the Tennessee Electric Power Company, which serve the respective cities.

The Tennessee Electric Power Company contended an act of the Legislature authorizing construction of a municipal plant and distribution system at Chattanooga and the issuance of bonds for that purpose was unconstitutional. The high court affirmed the decision of the chancellor sustaining the validity of the law.

Memphis, which has a contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority to purchase electric power for 20 years, is about to enter into a contract with the Public Works Administration for the purchase of $9,000,000 of its bonds with which to erect an electric plant.

## Duke of Windsor Moves To New Austrian Retreat

ENZESFELD, Austria, March 29 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor departed today for St. Wolfgang in the lake country of Upper Austria.

More than 600 residents of Enzesfeld turned out in a torchlight procession to the castle last night to bid farewell to their distinguished visitor, and to express sorrow that he is leaving.

The duke observed Easter by attending services in Vienna's Anglican church, and reading one of the lessons from the lectern as he read part of the Christmas services.

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## President Sees Little Need To Act In Strikes

### Said to View Sit-Down as Transitory Phase of Labor Policy

### Union Split Cited

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 29—President Roosevelt, according to some who have talked with him in recent days, regards the sit-down strike as a phase in labor's self-education.

By that it is meant that he regards the technique as transitory, leading—he hopes—to a position of true collective bargaining, under a national statute, with responsibility imposed upon labor and employers alike.

The Chief Executive does not see any useful way in which he could now intervene in the sit-down movement. He believes that the wave of sit-down is receding, and recognizes that public opinion takes a strong stand against the technique; and emphasizes that organized labor is not united behind the method, as shown in the strong denunciation of such strikes today by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

None of these things has been said publicly by the President, but he has intimated all of them to the congressional leaders, who have conferred with him since his return from Warm Springs.

**Transitory Phase**

What the situation adds up to is that Mr. Roosevelt—while clearly reluctant to take an attitude which might be construed as a rebuke to his friend and supporter, John L. Lewis—has nevertheless been apprehensive of consequences and is glad that the sit-down situation is less acute. If any other wave of forcible plant-seizures should take place, the President probably would find it necessary to issue a statement. In the statement, according to some who have talked with him recently, Mr. Roosevelt would not only make clear his views of the legalities of the sit-down technique, but would point out that illegality has not always been on one side, referring to advice given employers in the early days of NRA to ignore the then legal wages and hours provisions.

The Green statement—unusual because President Roosevelt has latterly seemed to ride with the Lewis side in the craft vs. industrial union struggle—was seized at the White House as an evidence that the sit-down technique did not even have labor's united backing. Moreover, friends of the President believe he appreciates acutely that sit-down strikes are strongly unpopular, and that this feeling looms large in his present analysis of the problem.

**Green's Statement**

While the Green statement is seized by some as a convenient argument, and while the A. F. of L. president has placed himself on the crest of a popular wave, long-range observers of labor problems are not so sure that he will profit by the declaration. A basic principle of labor-union co-operation is solidarity, they point out, and for one labor faction to denounce the tactics of another when the latter is engaged

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## Court Decisions

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Summary of the decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court today:

The Washington state law establishing minimum wages for women was upheld—5 to 4. Earlier decisions had held certain state minimum wage laws unconstitutional, except in Oregon.

The Railway Labor Act, guaranteeing collective bargaining to railway workers, was upheld—unanimously.

The Frazier-Lemke Act, authorizing a three-year moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures was upheld—unanimously.

A Washington state tax as imposed on articles brought into the state for use in building Grand Coulee Dam was upheld—7-2.

A decision won by the Government to fine and sentence George W. Norris, a grocer, for election campaign perjury was upheld—unanimously.

The National Firearms Act, federally taxing and registering arms dealers, was upheld—unanimously.

## Stone Declares Rail Act an Aid To Labor Peace

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, upholding the Railway Labor Act, was delivered by Mr. Justice Stone.

"The peaceable settlement of labor controversies, especially where they may seriously impair the ability of an interstate rail carrier to perform its service to the public, is a matter of public concern," Mr. Justice Stone said.

"In considering the property of the equitable relief granted here," he continued, "we cannot ignore the judgment of Congress, deliberately expressed in legislation, that where the obstruction of the company union is removed, the meeting of employers and employees at the conference table is a powerful aid to industrial peace.

"Moreover, the resources of the Railway Labor Act are not exhausted if negotiation fails in the first instance to result in agreement.

"If disputes concerning changes in rates of pay, rules or working conditions," the decision added, are not adjusted, either party could invoke the services of the National (railway) Mediation Board.

"With the coercive influence of the company union ended, and in view of the interest of both parties in avoiding a strike, we cannot assume that negotiation, as required by the decree, will not result in agreement, or lead to successful mediation, or arbitration, or that the attempt to secure one or another through the relief which the district court gave is not worth the effort."

Mr. Justice Stone said that "the statute does not undertake to compel agreement between the employer and employees, but it does command those preliminary steps without which no agreement can be reached."

"It at least requires the employer to meet and confer with the authorized representative of its employees," he said, "to listen to their complaints, to make reasonable effort to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## Minimum Wage Act And Railroad Law Pass High Court

### Court Rulings Come at Vital Time in Court Debate

### May Have Broad Effect on Issue

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 29—The argument over the reorganization of the Supreme Court moved into new ground today, even as the tribunal was handing down a series of momentous decisions.

Most attention centered in the Senate where the court became the center of a bitter dispute, at the same time that a series of proposed constitutional amendments were introduced.

The Senate debate was scheduled to run over into the broadcast field from 10 to 11 o'clock tonight before a nation-wide audience with the long-waited attack on the President's plan by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

Another development thrusting itself into the rapidly evolving situation was a comment by J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, that there is a "great deal" to the charge that present labor unrest is due to failure of federal courts to decide the Wagner Act.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, strong advocate of the judiciary reorganization plan led off with an attack on the Supreme Court. The court was in turn heatedly defended by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

Prior to this a flurry of constitutional amendments was offered. These included:

**New Amendments Offered**

Authorization to Congress to override by two thirds vote Supreme Court invalidation of legislative enactment, introduced by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Missouri.

An amendment giving Congress power to regulate production, manufacture, transportation and distribution of agricultural and industrial commodities, either directly or indirectly affecting interstate commerce, introduced by Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama.

A new child labor amendment, with age limit set at 16, introduced by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington and Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana also introduced a resolution which would require the Supreme Court to render advisory opinions of the constitutionality of legislation, pending or passed, when so requested by Congress.

Senator McKellar charged that the Supreme Court shrouds procedure in "un-American secrecy" and fails to observe the rights of litigants in deciding whether to hear appeal cases. He charged on the Senate floor that there are "excuses and confessions" in the letter that Mr. Chief Justice Hughes sent to Senator Wheeler, in which the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

### Wage Decision Comes As Reversal of '23 Ruling

### Opens the Way To Liberal Era

**BULLETIN**

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court deferred today until at least next week a final decision on the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 29—In two major decisions, the Supreme Court today upheld the Washington state law establishing a minimum wage for women, and established the constitutionality of the Railway Labor Act, guaranteeing collective bargaining to railway workmen.

The minimum wage law was upheld by a five-to-four decision, the majority opinion being written by Chief Justice Hughes. It put into effect one of the few reversals in the high court's long history.

The ruling in the Railway Labor Act was unanimous.

The opinion of Chief Justice Hughes, upholding the Washington statute said at its conclusion that it served to set aside and overrule the court's own decision of 1923 in the District of Columbia case, which has been the precedent for striking down all minimum wage legislation for women since that date. The latest of such laws to be called invalid was the New York Minimum Wage Law which was thrown out last June, also by a five-to-four decision.

The change in attitude of the court was made possible by the switch of Mr. Justice Roberts from the conservative to the liberal side of the bench. Otherwise, the conservatives and liberals split today exactly as they did last year.

**Comes At Vital Moment**

The reversal of policy came in the midst of fiery debate respecting the Supreme Court on the Senate floor, and at a time when the fate of the President's judiciary reorganization plan undoubtedly hangs in the balance. Washington observers were quick to raise the comment that "the Supreme Court follows the election returns," and to speculate on the political effect of the altered attitude of the high court, and its possible extension to the Wagner Labor Act, on which another split decision is generally expected.

Mr. Justice Sutherland wrote an 11-page dissenting opinion for the "conservatives" in the minimum wage case, setting forth his own view and that of Mr. Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds and Butler.

The Hughes opinion means that the Supreme Court has started forth on a brand new set of precedents, which may be followed hereafter if the slender "liberal" majority of one justice continues.

The Hughes opinion came directly to the precedent-setting 1923 Adkins minimum wage case, declaring that it was not only "appropriate" but "imperative" that the whole matter should be reconsidered afresh at this time. The vote in the Adkins case had been narrow, the Chief Justice recalled, by 5 to 3, and there had been a wide change in economic conditions since then.

**New Times, New Laws**

The court noted that the question of deprivation of liberty without due process of law was raised in the case, but pointed out that present day social conditions required "the protection of law against the evils which menace the health, safety, morals and welfare of the people."

The Hughes opinion took the ground that women, because of their role in society, were entitled to protection because they are unable fully to assert their rights in bargaining.

"What can be closer to the public interest than the health of women and their protection from unscrupulous and over-reaching employers?" the opinion asked.

"And if the protection of women is a legitimate end to the exercise of state power, how can it be said that the requirement of the payment of a minimum wage fairly fixed in order to meet the very necessities of existence is not admissible means to that end?

"The Legislature of the state was clearly entitled to consider the situation of women in employment, the fact that they are in the class receiving the least pay, that their bargaining power is relatively weak, and that they are the ready victims of those who would take advantage of their necessitous circumstances. . . ."

**Upheld**

In its decision on the Railway Labor Act, the court held that the legislation, passed under the commerce clause of the Constitution was a proper measure to protect interstate commerce from interruptions due to labor disputes.

The decision indicated that "back shop" employees, those working on railroad equipment not then operating in interstate commerce, were properly regulated within the legislation, a question raised by the Virginian Railway Company.

The decision also served to uphold collective bargaining provisions of the law which the carrier had challenged as an invasion of contract. The company thus is required to bargain collectively with its employees in an effort to settle industrial disputes.

## Women's 'Cook-Off' Put on Air

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 29—Six housewives from different parts of the country will face a battery of newsreel cameras, microphones and observers here this week for the title of national cooking champion of 1937. Every skirl of the egg beater, every dredging of flour, every flavoring of salt will be reported by a sports commentator on the radio, with all the impressiveness accorded to an international tennis championship match, carrying into thousands of homes the idea that the lady who cooks the family dinner is as important in her way as the one who pilots an airplane across the continent or the one who explores a jungle.

The "cook-offs" are scheduled for tonight, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings at Grand Central Palace as features of the sixteenth annual Women's National Exposition of arts and industries, which opened its doors this afternoon for a week's stay.

The housewives, brought here by airplane after a series of sectional competitions, have beaming faces, hands full of cherished recipes and, in one instance, a real Smithfield ham. Each hopes for the first prize of $500 and each will win some award ranging from the second place rating of $250 all the way to the $100 consolation. Famous home economists will taste critically menus planned around homely American dishes, the pinwheel meat loaf menu prepared by Miss Evelyn Mischke of Los Angeles, the salmon loaf of Mrs. R. L. Maxey of Villisca, Iowa, the barbecued chicken of Mrs. Helen P. Angell, Columbus, Ohio, the roast breast of lamb cooked by Mrs. G. Lehman of Yonkers, the baked ham meal concocted by Mrs. W. J. O'Brien of Center Sandwich, N. H., and the Smithfield Virginia ham of Mrs. Percy Finks of Arlington, Va.

**Spending the Money**

Canned ingredients will be lavishly used as the women seek to prove that a can opener is a handy thing to have around the house and that modern manufacturers are a valuable ally to daughters in equaling the dishes that mother used to make.

The deciding points will be the balanced nutrition value of the meal, taste, appearance, ingenuity and originality of the recipes and the combinations.

Acting on the old adage of not counting their chickens before they are hatched, the contestants are silent on what they will do with their prize money, but Mrs. Alberta J. Moore of Santa Rosa, mother of two small boys, who crossed the continent last year to win the title of America's first cook with her pot roast, has written that she gave $400 of her award to her husband for a payment on their ranch. She spent $25 on a visit to Washington, $20 for the board and care of her baby, $32.50 for presents, $5 for a permanent wave, $5 for theater and luncheon while visiting a friend in San Francisco, $10 on supplies for her kitchen, and $3 just "went."

**Owning and Managing**

When the exposition was started, it turned the spotlight on women in unusual occupations. Now it tries to present all the varied interests of women. This year it includes two complete small houses, one the $3000 dwelling which the Federal Housing Administration is putting up in 1000 communities, and a larger house to cost $8000. These have been furnished by women of the American Institute of Decorators, who also are offering 12 more expensive interior arrangements. New Jersey Garden Club members have devised the plantings which landscape the houses.

The exposition also has a display of trophies owned by 12 women explorers, collections of dolls, selections of work by women who are business proprietors, and an amateur sports competition for women. There will be consumer institutes on food production and distribution, textile identification, installment buying, safety measures, substitutes for butter fats, and the campaign the General Federation of Women's Clubs is making against the marihuana narcotic.

## Economics in the News

### Installment Buying—Inquiry Ordered by the Department of Commerce —The Blank in Purchasing Power

By H. B. E.

In the spring of 1929 I happened to be in Berlin. It was my mission to inquire of foreign observers what they thought of the American bull market. I discovered a pessimism in sharp contrast to the optimism I had left.

"What about the inventories?" asked a German observer.

"That situation seems to be all right," I replied. "The inventory situation does not show anything abnormal.

"For a very good reason," was the response. "When will you in America realize that inventories have been shifted from the manufacturer to the consumer? Instead of being in the factory, they are now in the home."

I had not thought of the matter in this fashion, but on reflection I decided that the German observer was right, and that modern inventories had shifted to consumers' shelves; to be paid for on the installment plan.

The incident occurred several months before production fell off in the mid-summer of 1929. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph, has since attested that he did not dare call attention to this fact from fear of being called a defeatist. This was the period when persons who were soberly minded were denounced as "selling America short." The fact of the matter was that America was financing a great proportion of its retail purchases on credit.

¶ ¶ ¶

What happened when the crash came? There was no more installment buying. But the payments on the antecedent installment buying had still to be kept up. To my mind this was one reason that accentuated the depression. Persons who were still possessed of purchasing power found that a goodly percentage of it was mortgaged in maintaining the payments on installment purchases. Thus current purchasing power was curtailed. Much of it went to finance companies, which in turn had to meet indebtedness to the banks, and the banks by this time had closed their books to any more financing of this sort.

Installment buying has again become a vital factor in retail buying. According to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., 33 to 36 per cent of all the retail sales are being effected by installment buying. I do not know how Mr. Zelomek, who is a reputable economist, arrives at his estimate. But it is a contribution to a blank in statistical knowledge. And, seeing that Mr. Zelomek is in a position to know retail trends more than most economists, the estimate will be regarded with respect. And it will be regarded with concern, also. For it so happens, according to the same authority, that the proportion is a greater proportion of retail sales than was the case in 1929.

If installment buying was an uncertain basis of purchasing power in 1929, it is an uncertain basis of purchasing power in 1937.

¶ ¶ ¶

The Zelomek estimate is fortified by a statement in one of the annual reviews by Robert B. Warren, of Case, Pomeroy, and Company. Mr. Warren, writing in the New York Sun, says these significant words:

> There is strong reason to believe that the character of commercial loans has undergone a profound change in recent years; and that the item now includes a large and growing element of consumer credit in the form of finance company paper, personal loans, loans on consumer charge accounts, other receivables, etc. In fact, so important is now the position of the finance company in the American credit structure that it is questionable if the historical series of banking data are any longer intelligible.

The reason for the quick comeback of "consumer credit" is that such accommodation proved a safe risk during the depression. Relatively very few of the loans turned sour. Hence the paper of the finance company has a better status in the eyes of the commercial banks than it ever had before.

What, however, does this consumer credit portend? Obviously that the retail sales are not only less on the cash basis than we had thought but that the increased purchasing power of the people is partly compounded of credit power. Credit in consumer purchases is, from an economic standpoint, perfectly all right if the goods purchased are either durable or reproductive. It obscures the economic situation, however, if it is expended for goods that are immediately consumed. It then becomes as perilous as the credit which was extended to foreigners in the twenties for non-reproductive things.

It is a soft spot in the system, because, as soon as there is any sign of recession, then installment buying is curtailed, and current purchasing power is mopped up in payment for past installment buying. It is for this reason that the Department of Commerce inquiry into installment selling is to be welcomed. Then we shall find out how real is the present high record of purchasing power.

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# Railways to Control Trans-Canada Airways Stock

*Transcontinental line prepares to open in July; Millions spent on safety devices; Emergency landing fields being made in North Ontario bush.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 29—It has been proposed that the Canadian National Railways shall hold at least 51 per cent of the $5,000,000 capital stock of Trans-Canada Airways. There is also provision for a private aviation company and the Canadian Pacific Railway to buy 49 per cent. The Government will appoint three of the nine directors.

It is explained that there will be examination of the contribution which existing companies and interests could make and details completed for distribution of stock.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canada opens a northern transcontinental airway to link Halifax with Vancouver in 16 to 18 hours on July 1, after building a chain of emergency landing fields in the uninhabited bush regions of northern Ontario. Europe-and-Asia-bound mails will travel at better than 200 miles an hour in the latest Douglas transports, six of which are understood to have been ordered by the Canadian Government, for the new route. The trans-Canada airway was designed not only to speed domestic mails but as a vital link in the British Empire air service.

Canadian airway operators flying in the northern regions without benefit of regular airways have had a low accident record. To preserve this record the Canadian Government has gone to great effort to establish a ground system of safety aids, which include a series of more than 25 four-way radio directional compass stations, built and designed in the Dominion. These compass stations will give four bearings at a time, one in each sector, and neither pair of which need be direct opposites, thus giving four distinctly different bearings.

In the Rocky Mountain sector of the route, special radio beacons have been installed to overcome echo difficulties found to result from the surrounding high peaks. Several sets of beacons have been installed, each set overcoming the echo trouble found in the single radio beacon system.

The mountain route is through the Crow's Nest Pass, the lowest pass on the route to Vancouver among mountains over 9000 feet above sealevel.

The ground operations of the airway will be carried out by the Air Service Branch of the Dominion Department of Transport, and includes besides the radio beam stations, marker radio beacons, the latest in flood lighting, boundary lights, and searchlights on all main and emergency landing fields. A teletype weather service with hundreds of weather observation stations sending in data is ready to start operations on the entire route. Close to $10,000,000 will have been invested by the Canadian Government on the ground and safety system when the airway opens for mail traffic this summer.

The route of the airway will be from Halifax to St. John, N. B., across the State of Maine, to Montreal, where the Trans-Atlantic and United States routes connect. From Montreal via Ottawa, Cobalt across Northern Ontario to Winnipeg. At Elmsdale planes from Toronto and Buffalo connect. Winnipeg, Regina, Lethbridge, Cranbrook, Princeton to Vancouver. United States lines connect at Winnipeg and Vancouver. Arctic routes connect at Winnipeg and Lethbridge.

The great difficulty on the route was the bridging of Northern Ontario, where virgin forests, lakes and a trans-continental railway right of way are the only landmarks. This northern route instead of the Lake Superior crossing was chosen because it was free from fog. It required the clearing of 30 fields from virgin forest, dynamiting stumps, taking out rocks and boulders and filling in muskeg. Telephones now link these northern fields.

The airway will operate for the first year with mail, and perhaps express. Passengers are not expected to be carried for some time, but may be carried on limited sections.

By a Staff Artist

Halifax to Vancouver in 18 Hours

New Transcontinental Airway Rapidly Becoming a Fact in Canada. Route Goes Through Northern Ontario to Insure Freedom From Fogs. United States Lines Connect at Winnipeg and Vancouver; Arctic Routes at Winnipeg and Pelhbridge

# Radio's Triumph Over Flood Told by Louisville Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29—Forty million radio listeners, more or less, heard Station WHAS sending out its appeals for aid, directions to hundreds of unseen relief workers, and messages of hope and comfort during the height of the Louisville flood of January and February, but few know how this radiophone which suddenly sprang into international prominence was able to stay on the air to perform its rescue work when all power plants were submerged. The Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, newspapers owned by Judge Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to Great Britain, who also owns WHAS, have issued an illustrated booklet telling the story.

When the Louisville Gas & Electric Company announced Jan. 24 that it could not guarantee power after a certain hour, the radio station, realizing that the only method of communication to many isolated homes, of warning residents in hitherto unaffected areas, of keeping refugee workers informed, and reporting emergency cases was threatened, formed over the teletype the Volunteer Inter-City Network for Flood Relief in the Ohio Valley, composed of Station WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind; WLAP, Lexington, Ky., and WCKY, Covington, Ky. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company was asked for a circuit to WSM.

**Wires Under Water**

The physical telephone line between Louisville and Nashville was under water for 15 miles at Shepherdsville, Ky., where the Salt river had overflowed to join the Ohio. Undaunted, linemen tried all circuits and combinations of the 40 submerged wires. Finally lines 1 and 2 gave a faint response over a 6200-cycle circuit, and this circuit carried the messages through to WSM, where they were "stepped up" and rebroadcast to the Volunteer Inter-City Network.

Over this fragile electrical thread were radiocast 115,000 messages during 187½ hours of uninterrupted service, from 6 a. m., Sunday, Jan. 24, until 2:30 a. m. Monday, Feb. 1. On Monday, Jan. 25, after a three-way telephone consideration between WHAS, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the National Broadcasting Company, a network was formed making a blanket coverage of the United States and Canada, plus the British Broadcasting System and subsequent foreign networks, which tied in approximately 5000 short wave stations throughout the world—"the largest," says the WHAS publication, "ever established in the history of radio, with all directions and information provided by the signals emanating from the candle-lit studios of WHAS."

**Emergency Unit Used**

Later an emergency diesel power unit was set up to light the station and this was used once or twice to keep WHAS on the air. WHAS also helped WAVE, another Louisville station, return to the air when the latter's power station failed. The telephone company was able to keep up service by importing specialized power generators and alternators from Tennessee, Missouri, and other Kentucky points, and even from as far away as Wisconsin.

The Courer-Journal and Times, by publishing in neighborhood towns an abbreviated combined newspaper, maintained a record of not missing publication, but both the radio station and the newspapers declined advertising for about a week in order to devote their entire efforts to service.

# Portland Launches Referendum to Bar Gambling Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A referendum movement has been started here to place a city ordinance banning gaming devices and "trade stimulators" on the ballot in 1938.

This campaign to prohibit slot machines, pinball machines and similar gaming devices, and digger machines, punch boards and similar so-called "trade stimulators" in Portland probably is the first step in a state-wide referendum move.

Efforts to halt the referendum move in Portland by members of the city council met opposition from Mayor Joseph K. Carson Jr., who said, "The constitution of this State provides for the initiative and referendum and the people are entitled to invoke either. I do not deem it proper to attempt to thwart either effort purely by parliamentary maneuvering."

When the gaming referendum drive was started, James R. Bain, county district attorney, declared there was less gambling in Portland than any other city of its size in the nation and "gamblers are complaining they are being prosecuted too much." An aroused public sentiment is needed to cope with gambling problems, he declared.

**Taft May Run for Senate**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29 (AP)—Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, son of the late President and Chief Justice, William H. Taft, said here he was "seriously considering becoming a candidate" for the United States Senate in 1938. Mr. Taft was Ohio's "favorite son" candidate for the Republican presidential nomination last fall. He is interested in the senior Senate seat, now held by Robert J. Bulkley of Cleveland, the Cleveland News said.


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# Tweedsmuir Party Faces Busy Week On United States Visit

OTTAWA, March 29 (Canadian Press)—Lord Tweedsmuir, accompanied by Lady Tweedsmuir and members of the vice-regal entourage, left today for Washington, traveling via Toronto.

The party will reach Washington on Tuesday at 5 p. m. and proceed to the White House where they will be guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Their program calls for a reception there Tuesday night.

On Wednesday the Governor-General will visit Arlington Cemetery and will place a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, later visiting the home of Robert E. Lee, leader of the Confederate armies in the Civil War. After lunch, at which the host will be Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, the vice-regal party will visit Mount Vernon, home of George Washington. In the evening there will be a state dinner at the White House.

On Thursday the Governor General will visit the Annapolis Naval Academy, and after lunch at the British Embassy will visit Congress.

Sir Herbert M. Marler, Canadian Minister to the United States, will be host at a dinner at night at the Canadian Legation.

The vice-regal party will return to Ottawa Saturday morning in time to receive the Prince and Princess Chichibu of Japan.

## *South Ships Carloads Of Bees to the North*

CORDELE, Ga., March 29 (AP)—Busy buzzing in freight offices bore the news of brick bee business here and elsewhere in the South.

Many carloads of bees will be shipped from South Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, during the next few months.

H. Marshall, an official of the Railway Express agency here, explained the annual spring shipments of bees started about 15 years ago when northern apiarists decided it was cheaper to buy southern bees each spring than to feed their honey producers through the winter months.

Queen bees in this section usually bring about 75 cents each, while the others are sold for approximately 85 cents a pound (between 3000 and 5000 bees make a pound).


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# Radio Steps Taken To Clear Channels Of North America

HAVANA, March 29 (AP)—Definite steps to bring order to the radio airways of North America have been taken by the four-nation radio conference, including representatives of Mexico, Cuba, Canada and the United States, T. A. M. Craven, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, announced yesterday.

Pointing out that the conference in session here for the last 10 days is purely advisory in character, Mr. Craven declared the co-operation shown thus far indicated a further conference next November would probably produce an international agreement to relieve the chaotic condition of western hemisphere broadcasting channels.

Twenty-three American nations, including the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, are expected to participate in the later conference.

**Accomplishments Listed**

Mr. Craven said accomplishments of the present conference were:

1. Definition, for the first time in radio history, of the phrase "objectionable interference" as regards the clash of radiocasts between nations.

2. A recommendation that the number of channels on the standard radiocast band be increased from 96 to 107 by extending the present band —550 to 1500 kilocycles—to run from 540 to 1600 kilocycles.

3. Rearrangement of amateur channels by changing the band from 1715-2000 kilocycles to 1750-2050.

**Crime Prevention**

4. Establishment of an international agreement for radio work in crime prevention and detection.

5. Establishment of an agreement giving nations hit by hurricanes or earthquakes special radiocast rights during emergencies.

6. An agreement on division of frequencies based on the various kinds of stations, but no agreement on division of frequencies between nations. The agreement provides that local stations be confined to local frequencies, and regional stations to regional frequencies. No agreement concerning high-powered stations was effected.

7. Recommendation that short-wave channels be used for international programs and long waves for national programs.

## *'High Tor' Takes New York Critics' Award of Plaque*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Maxwell Anderson today had again captured the silver plaque, ranking him for the second time author of the best play of the year, in the opinion of the New York Drama Critics Circle, which organized last year and made its first award in Mr. Anderson's favor.

For the season of 1936 it was Mr. Anderson's "Winterset." This year it is his Hudson River comedy-fantasy, "High Tor," one of three plays by this author current on Broadway.

The selection was a clear majority of 14 out of the 19 newspaper and magazine drama critics who constitute the Circle, the four dissenters being John Anderson of the Evening Journal; Stark Young of New Republic; John W. Gassner of New Theater and Film, and George Jean Nathan of Esquire, Scribner's and Saturday Review of Literature, all of whom voted for Paul Green's war satire, "Johnny Johnson," save Mr. Nathan, whose choice was Robert Turney's "Daughters of Atreus."

The citation with the award said: "In its decision the Circle celebrates the advent of the first distinguished fantasy by an American in many years. Imaginative and comic, as it is poetic, in both spirit and expression, 'High Tor' is a singular accomplishment, giving rare grace to this theatrical season in New York. For a second successive year the Circle felicitates both Mr. Anderson and his perceptive producer, Guthrie McClintic."

The presentation will be made over a nationwide radio hookup on Thursday night at the Algonquin Hotel, when Mr. Anderson will receive the plaque, which was designed by Henry Varnum Poor, to represent a scene from the John Street Theater of 1790.

## Pacific Editor Honored For His Stand on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — Representative community leaders of Wenatchee and near-by towns recently joined in the presentation of a plaque to Rufus Woods, publisher of the Wenatchee Daily World, as a tribute to his adamantine policy refusing acceptance of newspaper advertising on all forms of intoxicating beverages and liquors. The 27 signers to the plaque then made public their tribute by purchasing a full-page advertisement in Mr. Woods' publication, stating the commendatory message.

# Madrid Forces Gain Salient In Surprise Shift

MADRID, March 29 (AP)—The Government suddenly shifted its center of operations to northwest of Madrid today and, carting out a 36-square-mile arrow-head salient, menaced the insurgent divisional headquarters at Avila.

The dull boom of heavy field guns on the heights above Navalperal de Pinares, strategic communication center only 15 miles from Avila, signalled the end in the early dawn of the spontaneous truce that halted fighting on all fronts over Easter.

The artillery, implaced in the Sierra de Malagon range during the night, battered the important railroad center to cover a general advance on the Escorial front.

Navalperal, 38 miles west by north of Madrid, is the peak of the salient formed by the swift Government advance, and its fall would mean the loss to the insurgents of their northern concentration point to the west of Madrid.

**Strong Tactical Position**

The town, in a strong tactical position where the Malagon range falls off abruptly to the north, is the main supply link between the northern sector of the Madrid western front and the divisional headquarters at Avila.

Extending their operations with great secrecy, the Government command took advantage of insurgent preoccupation with their severe defeat on the Guadalajara front northeast of Madrid to lay the groundwork for the offensive.

The gradual widening of the northwestern front beyond the Guadarrama mountains proceeded quietly throughout the heavy fighting at Brihuega; almost equally distant on the opposite side of the capital, and the insurgent rout that followed.

Pressing steadily forward from the historic fortifications at El Escorial, command center of the Guadarrama regiments, the Government troops first reduced Robledo de Chavela, a small village southwest of Navalperal.

Then, moving up artillery under cover of night to cover each day's calculated advance, they pressed westward to Valdemaqueda, there swerved abruptly northwestward against Navalperal de Pinares.

Their strong position at Valdemaqueda implied a double threat to insurgent positions all along the front west of Madrid, as they were in an equally good position to strike southward against Cebreros, a control section of the front.

Based on El Escorial, 30 miles northwest of Madrid, where the government troops withstood repeated hammer blows from the insurgents during the dark days of November, the line runs almost due west toward Navalperal.

**Historic El Escorial**

El Escorial, site of the famous monastery built by Phillip II, and the burial ground of Spanish royalty, has nestled against a background of the high peaks of the Guadarramas as an impregnable fortress guarding the approach to the Corunna highway.

From the heights overlooking Navalperal the Government positions extend south to Valdemaqueda and there bend sharply eastward, running back to beyond the Corunna highway in close proximity to Madrid.

It was in this sector, between the Corunna highway and the road to Talavera de la Reina to the southwest that the insurgents in November penetrated to the outskirts of the city through the Casa de Campo.

While both Government and insurgent armies entrenched on the Guadalajara Front northeast of the city, reports from the Cordoba sector in southern Spain said that Government troops were poised to resume their offensive.

They repulsed an insurgent counterattack on Saturday, but all was quiet over Easter Sunday. A slight further push on the Cordoba Front would put the Government banner in Alcaracejos and force the insurgents to retreat to the south, removing pressure on Pozoblanco and danger to the mercury mines and coal fields of Ciudad Real Province, slightly to the north.

## Embargo Bill Stirs Methodist Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Opposition to the House neutrality bill and the Hill-Sheppard Act, the latter providing for universal draft of labor in time of war, was voiced in a report on pending legislation placed before members of the Methodist Federation for Social Service here today.

"The House neutrality bill, in giving the President the power to embargo secondary materials of war at his discretion, actually grants him the power to drag the United States into another war," it says. "Whatever action the President might take would be almost certain to help one side or hinder the other. Thus the power to embargo secondary materials of war may become a war-making power."

The Federation urged that no discretionary powers of any kind be granted the President in the matter of neutrality, and that all secondary war materials, including loans and credits, be placed on the embargo list.

Provisions in both the House and Senate neutrality bills which make the measures applicable to civil wars as well as wars between nations are attacked vigorously by the Federation. It also denounces the Hill-Sheppard Act, calling it the "American road to Fascism," and holding it would throttle the freedom of the press and other civil liberties, impose dictatorial power over labor by industry and the army even after wars were ended.

# Guggenheim Fund Distributes $130,000 in Study Stipends

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Award of $130,000 in fellowships for study in all parts of the world was announced yesterday by the John Simon Guggenheim memorial foundation.

The money goes to 63 writers, composers and artists and to scholars pursuing various sorts of research. Locations for work will extend from Brazil to Tibet and from Iraq to Scotland, according to the committee's announcement.

Dr. Willem J. Luyten, University of Minnesota, is granted a second award to continue studies of stars in the Southern Hemisphere. Since his first fellowship in 1928, Dr. Luyten and assistants have observed 25,000,000 stars in the southern sky, the Foundation notes.

Technique and procedure of political party propaganda in the British Isles is the subject for which Dr. Ralph D. Casey, another University of Minnesota professor, receives a stipend.

Dr. Earl J. Hamilton of Durham, N. C., a Duke University professor, is to prepare a book on the first experiment with a managed currency. Dr. Hamilton's fellowship study will be on the seventeenth century undertaking of John Law, Scottish financier, who was prominent in the Mississippi colony when France owned the territory.

Theories of money, banking and international finance in England between 1800 and 1870 will be studied by Dr. Frank W. Fetter of Haverford, Penna.

Dr. Ernst Levy, visiting professor at the University of Washington, Seattle, is to write a book on Roman Law.

Max Norton, New York City historian, won a fellowship to prepare a history of Socialist-Communist, Liberal-Democratic, Nationalist-patriotic and reactionary movements in the last 150 years.

Twelve fellowships went to assist writing.

Two stage designers, two composers, six painters, two sculptors, six historians and numerous natural scientists received grants.

Established in 1925 by former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim as a memorial to their son, the foundation has a capital fund of $7,000,000. It has extended stipends to 761 persons in all. Other awards for this year include:

Jesse Hilton Stuart, Taylor, Ky., high school principal, fellowship for writing. He will go to Scotland.

Sterling Allen Brown, Howard University, Washington, for writing.

Robert Ardrey, Chicago, for writing.

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, Evanston, Ill., Northwestern University, to assist writing book on primitive economics.

Aaron Bohrod, of Chicago, for painting.

Joe Jones, St. Louis, self-taught artist, for painting "Desolation in the American Dust Bowl."

Edward Weston, Santa Monica, Calif., for photographic satire in the West.

Miss Lucy Driscoll, University of Chicago, for study in Chinese art.

Dr. John Life la Monte, University of Cincinnati, to compile genealogical and biographical catalogue of the crusading states.

Dr. Samuel Noah Kramer, University of Chicago, to study Sumerian culture from 2000 B. C., in Iraq.

The Rev. Dom Anselm Strittmatter, Washington, a fellowship renewal to study history of Christian life and thought.

Dr. Lawrence Olin Brockaway, California Institute of Technology, for molecular study of certain heavy metal carbonyls.

Dr. Eric G. Ball, Baltimore; Johns Hopkins University, to study mechanism of biological oxidations.

Dr. William Louis Straus Jr., Baltimore; Johns Hopkins University, to study embryological development of muscle functions.

Dr. George W. D. Hamlett, Baltimore, United States Biological Survey, for continued study in embryology.

Dr. Aaron Clement Waters, Stanford University, for a comparative study of metamorphic rocks.

Dr. Charles Henry Behre Jr., Northwestern University, for a comparative study of zinc-lead deposits.

Dr. Dorothy Bethurum, Lawrence College, for a study of old and early middle English homilies.

Dr. Donald Cary Williams, University of California, for an analysis and theory of knowledge.

# Odd Status of Shanghai Spanish Since Consul General Vanished

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Spain's civil war has left 130 Spaniards in Shanghai in a state of national uncertainty due to the fact that their consular representation has vanished and that their possession of extra-territoriality makes them not susceptible to Chinese law.

The Spanish Consul-General resigned last autumn and the acting Consul-General subsequently vanished. It recently was disclosed that the former Consul-General had an appointment from the revolutionary government (not recognized by China) and that he had ordered a local printshop to prepare a considerable number of Spanish passports, presumably to be made available to local White Russians or others anxious to acquire a fictitious Spanish citizenship in return for their services as fighters.

At the same time it was learned that without benefit of publicity, a Spaniard had been brought into a Chinese court where the extra-territorial issue was raised and inquiries made to Nanking, with the result that his position and that of his fellow-Spaniards is somewhat in doubt until the Foreign Office and the home authorities can thresh things out.

In some quarters it has been suggested that China might seize the opportunity to cancel Spanish extra-territorial privileges, as was done in the case of the Central Powers during the World War. The drawback to this course is that Spain is not at war with China and there is no desire to take a course which could be construed by all Spanish factions as an unfriendly act. Soviet Russia voluntarily canceled extra-territoriality some years ago, but as a usual thing nations which have extra-territorial privilege hang to it doggedly although the principle of eventual relinquishment is universally accepted.


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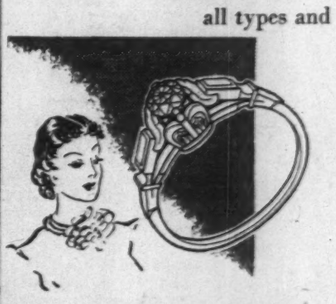

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# The Understanding of Art: How the Artists Go About It

Learning to Enjoy Art
First of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley
Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A member of the faculty of one of our great American universities told me that there has recently been a very strong demand from the freshman class for courses in the appreciation of music and art, and that they have found it necessary to offer more work in those subjects.

Evidently the young people have decided that they are missing something if they are entirely unacquainted with art; and as a museum official, I have found that people of riper years are very anxious to see if they can learn to appreciate art and get another fine pleasure from life, though they fear that it may be too late—that they should have studied it in their youth. Understanding of anything comes from familiarity and long acquaintance, and it is not hard to make steady and continued progress by oneself, if started in the right direction.

In the first place, we must have our own opinions about art, for those are the only ones worth anything to us.

The greatest obstacle to an understanding of art is the taking of other peoples' readymade opinions about it, and this is very nearly a national failing. We read a book to find out what we think about it; we go to a play to find whether we like it or not; we listen to music to find out if the work of a certain composer appeals to us, and we do not hesitate to say whether we like these things or not, but where pictures are concerned we seem to be afraid to think for ourselves.

### Seeing Pictures Often

There is no real reason for this. The same good sense that informs us that we are reading trash, or the contrary, can guide us eventually into forming sensible opinions about the merits of a work of art, and when we are in such a position we can gain true enjoyment. The path is not a thorny one nor does it require any real drudgery. One has only to look at pictures or other works of art appraisingly and at frequent intervals to take the first step, and it may be safer to express no opinions at all (aloud) at first.

What is the artist driving at? If his experiences have been entirely different from ours, or if he is painting in the style of a nation that is strange to us, we may not understand him at all—he is like a peculiar and outlandish food which we shall have to learn to like, or we may perhaps decide the liking is not worth the effort.

We best understand people who are more or less like ourselves, but our only real contact with the artist is through his works, and we shall have to try to get something of his point of view if we are to understand him.

How stupid a baseball game looks to those who don't understand it! So, if we are very matter-of-fact, we may feel uncomfortable with extremely imaginative persons, and an imaginative work of art would not appeal to us, while the contrary would be equally true. But finally, after the start has been made, the spirit of adventure may tempt us to go further afield in pursuit of new artistic worlds, and this is true adventure indeed.

### Classifying Painters

Artists may be divided roughly into three classes, depending upon the general characteristics of the majority of their work, though the unusually gifted artist may be able to work satisfactorily in all three classes.

First, we have the statistical type. He is interested in just what a thing looks like. He tries to work as if he were a color camera, and reproduces faithfully all the virtues and defects of his model as he sees them. The work of artists of this type would be all alike, were it not that no two people think exactly alike about anything nor do they see exactly alike.

The next type of artist may be compared to a good story teller. He is not hampered by the exact statistics of his theme, but deals in a more imaginative treatment, a freer interpretation of it which may, after all, give one more of an emotional thrill than the mere dry facts of the case might do.

The third type is highly introspective, perhaps even moody. The actual shapes and colors of nature concern him not at all, except to furnish him with raw materials which he feels he can combine into far finer works than Nature herself.

Now these classifications, more or less overlapping and entertwining, produce different effects upon people who are not artists, particularly if they have definite preferences for one or the other type of art. They will find themselves prejudiced in favor of one class of art and against another class, regardless of the subjects represented. This will come to them as something of a shock, because most people are apt to think that it is the subject matter alone which interests them.

Let us see how three painters would work according to these classifications, which, by the way, are more or less arbitrary ones.

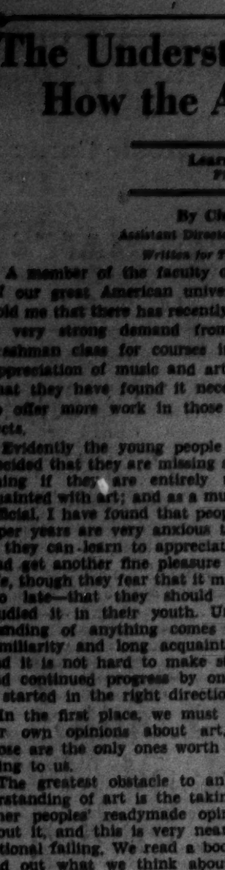
Suppose the subject chosen were a waterfall. The statistical painter tries to paint it exactly like nature. Each tree and rock which surrounds it is painted with painstaking care. There is every effort to show the mass of water in its proper proportions, and he tries hard to make it look wet. The clouds in the sky receive equal attention. In fact everything that the painter sees is set down conscientiously.

The second artist studies the scene a while before he begins to work. The waterfall fascinates him, and he tries to decide why it does so. Finally he comes to the conclusion that it is the tremendous rush and power of the great waterfall that fascinates him and he tries to put it on canvas. In doing so he learns that too many details spoil his effect. If he paints too many little details, the rushing water looks frozen, like a colored photograph. He must emphasize the sweeping lines made by the falling water, in order to give the great feeling of weight and movement which are the most interesting things to him. In this sense of small particulars, his picture may not be at all as exact as the first one, but it is quite possible that the picture will give a far more truthful and lifelike idea of the subject.

I am not sure that I am imaginative enough to know just how the third type of artist would work. He would pride himself upon doing a picture that nobody else could possibly have thought of, and would perhaps feel hurt if you guessed that a waterfall had inspired it. If you said that such a picture didn't mean anything to you, he might reply that that was a great pity. Yet we must not condemn him too soon and without a fair trial. His pictures may not remind us in the least of a waterfall nor anything in the heavens above nor in the earth beneath, but it may be very handsome to look at nevertheless.

How can this be? It may be very beautiful in color; the pattern or design may be very handsome, and it may have fine rhythmic qualities of form which only the experienced observer can detect and appreciate.

The way the artist goes about painting a picture is something we should know a little about, and it will be discussed tomorrow.

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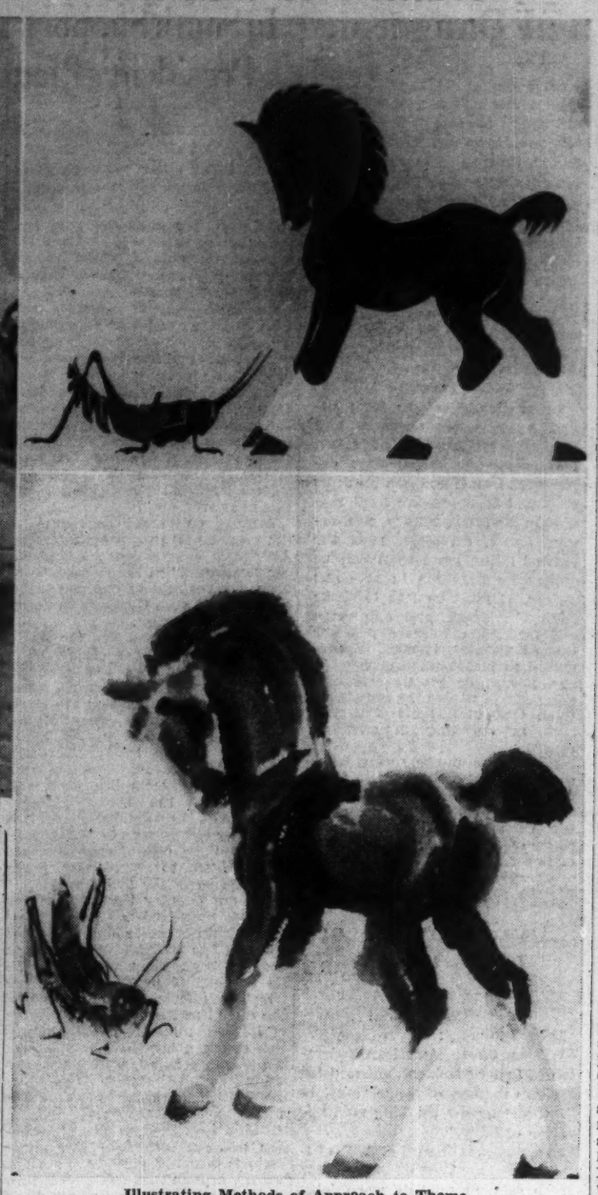
## For Preliminary Practice in Criticism of Pictures

By Marjorie Opitz, School of the Art Institute of Chicago



Illustrating Methods of Approach to Theme
Left—To Be Viewed as a Literal Interpretation
Upper—Considered in the Light of a Decoration
Lower—Artist Works in a Free Style

# Police College Graduates 30

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 29—With the "graduation" here this week end of 30 traffic policemen from 13 states and Canada, the Northwestern University Traffic Officers Training School now has about 300 "alumni" carrying out its progressive methods in cities in all parts of the country.

This year's school, the fifth short course given by the Traffic Safety Institute of the University, gave particular attention to safety education of citizens, a comparatively new function of police departments. Dr. B. L. Corbett, director of the Milwaukee Safety Commission, gave five lectures on this subject during the two weeks of the school.

The importance of law enforcement in a city safety program was emphasized by Lieut. F. M. Kreml, director of the institute, in a talk to the students.

He gave them three rules: "Gain the voluntary observance of the law by impartial, but firm handling of violations. Discipline the indifferent minority. Fix responsibility by investigating accidents and impose suitable penalties."

Factual evidence to prove the necessity of impartial law enforcement in making streets safe was presented by the institute. During the past year, casualty and enforcement data from 78 cities was gathered by the institute's research staff, and plotted graphically. The curves showed a striking relation of law enforcement to safety. As law enforcement went up, fatal accidents went down in city after city. The reverse also was true. The less efficient the enforcement, the higher the casualty rate, it was found.

How to bring hit-and-run drivers to justice was taught the students by means of a field lesson. The class exercise was like an acted-out detective story. Members of the Evanston police force, co-operating with the school, planted evidence leading to the arrest of an imaginary hit-and-run culprit, and students were required to find the escaped car, which also had been planted.

In the school this year were police officers of all ranks, from patrolmen to chiefs of police. Two special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were also enrolled.

## 'Y' Building Aid Voted By Argentine Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The Argentine Government has voted 300,000 pesos toward the cost of constructing a new Young Men's Christian Association building in Buenos Aires, it was announced at the international committee's headquarters here. In the last 34 years, the association has taken root in five South American countries.

# First Non-Lame Duck Congress Makes Record for Dawdling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Save for the Norris Lame Duck Amendment, the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress would by now have passed into history, its work done, its debates over and its legislation enacted.

As it is, the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress is still in session with no prospect of ending its work till mid-summer or later, its work hardly begun, and its record already established of dawdling dilatoriness which has reached the point where many observers suspect it is deliberate.

Congress started another week today and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan introduced his proposal for a new child labor amendment with maximum age limit of 16, while the crop insurance law was in prospect of passage by the Senate.

But despite this the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress seemed bent on maintaining its record of half speed ahead and of seeing how much of a record of tardiness it could set up.

The situation is attracting the more interest since this is the first term since the Norris amendment which would otherwise have expired automatically March 4.

Under the Constitution till amended there was a short session of Congress every two years with a fixed expiration date. Bills had to be enacted by March 4 or not at all. It gave a three months' incentive to put through legislation, but the filibuster in the Senate made it impossible for a small minority to hold back almost any measure save noncontroversial proposals. The result was that eight major appropriation bills were put through, with a minimum of other legislation, and then Congress packed its bags and went home.

This year Congress has not packed its bags, and not one of the big appropriation bills has yet been enacted. Three of them, however, have passed both Houses and are now in conference.

Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas recently remarked in the Senate that the situation broke all precedents so far as he could remember, while Speaker Bankhead of the House, over the week end commented that he didn't know why things were so "dull" except that emergency conditions were disappearing and "Congress wants to be more deliberative since some of the measures hurriedly enacted were invalidated by the Supreme Court."

Most observers believe that the Supreme Court is the root of it all. The Administration, they contend, is holding back major bills on the same theory as carrots are dangled in front of a horse's mouth, to secure votes for the court reorganization scheme prior to enacting regular legislation.

At any rate, the facts of the legislative tardiness speak for themselves.

A year ago at his time Congress had got through the neutrality bill, soil conservation and bonus bills; had enacted two appropriation bills and was practically through with four others. This year the Reciprocal Tariff Act and Emergency Relief Appropriation have been put through but that is about all. Three regular appropriation bills are about ready for agreement and signature. But from horticultural viewpoint, this is a "late spring."

### Thomas Gets Soviet Visa

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The Russian Embassy in Washington has informed Norman Thomas that his request for a visa has been granted, enabling the Socialist leader and his wife to visit the Soviet Union on their forthcoming European tour.


Postum

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# Green Assails Sit-Downs As Illegal and Dangerous

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 29 — The statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, committing the federation against the sit-down strike today, follows:

The sit-down strike has never been approved or suported by the American Federation of Labor because there is involved in its application grave implications detrimental to labor's interests. It must be disavowed by the thinking men and women of labor.

First, public opinion will not suport sit-down strikes. That means labor loses public support when any part of it engages in sit-down strikes. Without such support, organized labor cannot win strikes or establish and maintain itself as a vital force in the economic and industrial life of the nation. Labor cannot afford to lose the support of public opinion.

**Cites Dangers of Step**

Second, temporary advantages gained through sit-down strikes will inevitably lead to permanent injury. The public, generally, will not long tolerate the illegal seizure of property. If persisted in it will, through state and federal law-making bodies, force the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory arbitration, the incorporation of unions and other repressive forms of legislation which will deprive organized labor of freedom of association and liberty of action within the limitations of both moral and statutory law. Such action would be a severe blow to labor.

**"Illegal Procedure"**

Labor should refrain from engaging in sit-down strikes and maintain its freedom of action and association rather than experiment with it and as a result be subjected to oppressive legal regulation and compulsory arbitration. Labor, therefore, runs the risk of losing more than can be gained by engaging in sit-down strikes. It must be free to strike against injustice and oppression and for higher wages and better living standards. It must be permitted to picket when strikes occur. It may be greatly restricted and perhaps denied the exercise of these elemental rights if it persists in engaging in sit-down strikes.

I, therefore, publicly warn labor against this illegal procedure. Both personally and officially, I disavow the sit-down strike as a part of the economic and organization policy of the American Federation of Labor.

## Sit-Down Strikes Assailed by Green; Lewis Hits Stand

*By the Associated Press*

Labor summary:

William Green, American Federation of Labor president, asserted the sit-down method of strike "must be disavowed by the thinking men and women of labor."

In a statement issued at A. F. of L. headquarters at Washington, Mr. Green said, "I publicly warn labor against this illegal procedure."

John L. Lewis called Mr. Green's condemnation of sit-down strikes "characteristically cowardly and contemptible."

While negotiations for settlement of Detroit's three-week-old automotive tieup were scheduled to proceed without him, the C. I. O. leader took up the cause of 400,000 soft coal miners in New York.

The miners seek a 15 per cent pay increase and reduction of the work week from 40 to 35 hours, among other considerations. The operators have stood for the present wage scale and for an increase in the work week to 40 hours. Authoritative sources said both sides had made tentative concessions.

Signs of a more conciliatory spirit were evidenced in the Chrysler negotiations as upwards of 80,000 workers remained idle. Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan reiterated he was confident a settlement will be reached at the Lansing conference. Some sources said both sides were relaxing extreme positions on the question of sole bargaining rights for the United Automobile Workers union, a C. I. O. affiliate.

Asked if he were not discouraged by the prolongation of the negotiations, the Governor replied: "We sat for eight days and nights in the General Motors conferences."

Employees representatives, united to combat C. I. O. inroads into the steel industry, planned to launch a drive today for enrollment among 100,000 steel workers in the Pittsburgh area.

Eight thousands employees of the Southern Pacific were ordered by officials of two railroad brotherhoods in San Francisco to start casting strike vote ballots.

A one-day strike of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company in Akron, Ohio, ended with the return to work of 400 employees.

### Oil Stove Heats Car

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — Firemen, summoned to extinguish "an automobile fire," were nonplussed when they drew abreast of J. Dunn in his eight-year-old model with a smoking oil stove on the seat beside him. He said it was cheaper than these new-fangled built-in car heaters.


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# Four Governors In South Support President's Plan

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 27 (AP)—Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama joined three other southern chief executives Saturday night in speaking in support of President Roosevelt's court reorganization program.

Criticizing in a prepared address recent statements by Chief Justice Hughes, Governor Graves joined Governors E. D. Rivers of Georgia, Richard W. Leche of Louisiana, and Olin Johnston of South Carolina in a radio appeal for congressional passage of the Roosevelt judiciary program.

"I am glad," said Governor Graves, "to join with my fellow Governors in a plea for efficient functioning governments in the states and in the nation. The crux of our President's plan for judicial reform is, 'Shall Government function or fail?'"

Already on record as approving the presidential program and asking Alabama's congressional delegation for "teamwork" in its passage, Governor Graves said at one point:

"We plead with Congress to do its duty and do it now.

"Those who believe that the rights of persons come ahead of the rights of things fear this loss through division among the friends of human welfare. On the other side are all of those who put the rights of things ahead of the rights of persons. These hope for a total loss of all those gains and with some apparent reason hope to accomplish their end and nullify the thrice-repeated mandate of the people of the United States by disrupting our 'All-American team' by egging each member of the team to abandon all team play and carry the ball himself. . . .

"In our country there is an ever growing unpoliced 'no man's land' where neither state nor nation is permitted to function. When a state enacts a law to right a wrong within its borders, if perchance this law remotely affects something across the state line then it is void because of interstate inhibition. If the nation enacts a law to right a wrong, if perchance this law affects something in a state then it is void because it invades the right of the state.

"This tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee between interstate and intrastate is bringing nihilism. . . . It is worthy of note that the wisest thing in the recent statement of the Chief Justice is: 'In protracted litigation the advantage is with those who command the long purse.'"

## Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Chief Justice said that addition of more justices to the court probably would "impair" its efficiency.

**Charges Personal Feeling**

"The most remarkable thing about this letter," he said, "is that apparently the learned Chief Justice feels injured and feels that his court is injured when applicants for certiorari apply to his court for relief of interest to themselves."

Promptly responding to the attack, Senator Wheeler said he was "not surprised that the President and the Attorney General should assume that attitude of pettifogging lawyers" in condemning the court. He attacked Senator McKellar's argument that the court's procedure failed to give full consideration to rights of citizens in appeal cases.

"You can appeal to the mob if you want, but it is not right nor honest to make an appeal to the people that these cases are wrongfully denied."

The warmth of the Wheeler-McKellar debate is expected to be reflected in the Glass speech, which will occupy a full hour of coast-to-coast radio time. Senator Glass's last radio talk was in the 1928 national election in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt.

Senator Glass, it is understood, has been preparing his talk for a matter of weeks, and opponents of the President's plan felt so highly of it that they suspended presentation of other witnesses before the Senate Judiciary Committee in order to give it the full field in tomorrow's press. Apparently, as an offset to the impact of the Glass speech, which is expected to have deepest interest in the South, Administration leaders announced that Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader in the Senate and the biggest Democratic gun in that body, will go on the air tomorrow night, from 10:30 to 11:45. The Glass speech will also be preceded by an address favoring the court reorganization plan by Dr. Charles A. Beard, the historian, from 7 to 7:15.

Mr. Madden's comment set the note of suspense while the Capitol waited to see if final judgment on the Wagner Act would be passed.

Under questioning by Representative William J. Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut, member of the House Labor Committee, Mr. Madden made his guarded comment.

"My opinion," he said, "is that the whole labor troubles in General Motors, for example, were because of a violation by it of our law (the Wagner Act) and our inability to enforce it."

"Don't you think that a great deal of the present sit-down trouble arises from the failure of the courts, including the Supreme Court, to give us a decision, one way or another, on the act?" asked Mr. Fitzgerald. "In other words, labor is put in a no-man's land and is attempting its own solution?"

"I think there is a great deal of that indicated," Mr. Madden replied. He was testifying as the Labor Committee opened hearings on the Citron resolution investigating labor difficulties in the shipbuilding industry.

**Waiting Since June**

Mr. Madden told the committee, "We have no requests to intervene in recent sit-down strikes. In the General Motors difficulties, we had a number of charges against them for alleged violation of the law.

"We had started hearings for several days when the company obtained an injunction in St. Louis against us on the grounds the law is unconstitutional. That was last June. We have been struggling hard to get out from under that, but the injunction still stands."

## Labor Board Summary

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, March 29

The National Labor Relations Board, established under the Wagner Act in 1935, reported yesterday it had handled 2072 cases of industrial disputes involving 745,702 workers during a 17-month period, ending March 1.

Suits challenging the constitutionality of the Wagner Act are pending in the Supreme Court.

The board said it had handled 378 strike cases involving 67,532 workers, and settled 249 strikes affecting 35,805 workers. In addition, the board reported, it had settled 101 threatened strikes, effected the reinstatement of 1733 workers who alleged they were discharged for union activities, and conducted 81 collective bargaining representation elections.

Out of the 2072 cases handled, the summary showed 1579 had been closed, leaving 493 pending on March 1. Agreements between employees and management were reached in 737 cases involving 97,919 workers. There were 230 cases dismissed by the board and 470 withdrawn by the petitioners.

The board said that in 754 cases employers were charged with discriminating against workers because of their union activities, and in 636 employers were alleged to have refused to bargain collectively.

# Stone Defines Railway Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

compose differences — in short, to enter into a negotiation for the settlement of labor disputes."

The opinion prompted some lawyers to say that a decision on the Washington law establishing minimum wages for women was ready for delivery. The decision said:

"The railroad can complain only of the infringement of its own constitutional immunity, not that of its employees. And the Fifth Amendment, like the Fourteenth (see West Coast Hotel Company vs. Parrish, decided this day), is not a guarantee of untrammeled freedom of action and of contract. In the exercise of its power to regulate commerce, Congress can subject both to restraints not shown to be unreasonable.

"The provisions of the Railway Labor Act invoked here neither compel the employer to enter into any agreement, nor preclude it from entering into any contract with individual employees. They do not 'interfere with the normal exercise of the right of the carrier to select its employees or to discharge them'."

On the question of whether the Railway Labor Act could apply to railroad employees not directly connected with operating trains, Mr. Justice Stone said:

"Petitioner insists that the act as applied to its 'back-shop' employees is not within the commerce power since their duties have no direct relationship to interstate transportation.

"The back-shop employees are engaged in making classified repairs, which consist of heavy repairs on locomotives and cars withdrawn from service for that purpose for long periods. . . . When not engaged in repair work, the back-shop employees perform store order work, the manufacture of material such as rivets and repair parts to be placed in railroad stores for use at points on the line. . . .

"The activities in which these employees are engaged have such a relation to the other confessedly interstate activities of the petitioner that they are to be regarded as a part of them. . . .

"The relation of the back-shop to transportation is such that a strike of petitioner's employees there, quite apart from the likelihood of its spreading to the operating department, would subject petitioner to the danger, substantial, though possibly indefinable in its extent, of interruption of the transportation service. The cause is not remote between them is not tenuous. The effect on commerce cannot be remote from the effect. The relations garded as negligible. . . .

"It is no answer, as petitioner suggests, that it could close its back-shop and turn over the repair work to independent contractors. Whether the railroad should do its repair work in its own shop, or in those of another, is a question of railroad management. It is petitioner's determination to make its own repairs which have brought its relations with shop employees within the purview of the Railway Labor Act. It is the nature of the work done and its relation to interstate transportation which afford adequate basis for the exercise of the regulatory power of Congress."

## *Clams Go Over the Mountain*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WENATCHEE, Wash., March 29—You've heard of the bear that came over the mountain—but when the clams come over the mountain, that's news! It's an annual migration, too.

This year when the clams came over the mountain, 1400 men and boys gathered at Cashmere, Wash., for what was described as the greatest clam welcome of its kind in the world—the Cashmere Sportsmen's Association nineteenth annual clambake.

This mid-state clam bake idea came some 19 years ago, when 13 Cashmere sportsmen served a meal of clams at one of their meetings.

From year to year, the attendance grew, the clam consumption grew, the importance of the programs grew, and the renown of the Cashmere Sportsmen's clambake spread across the countryside. This year, every record of volume was shattered. More than 1200 tickets were "sold out," and about 200 latecomers gained admission to the hall only after ticketholders had been accommodated and extra room was found available.

As to the clams—well, they ran out of them; more than 5000 pounds of them; all freshly dug on the coast, rushed to Cashmere, fed on cornmeal for a couple of days or so, and then steam-cooked to perfection by three clam experts with the help of more than 30 kitchen assistants, all men.

Within 15 minutes after the 1400 persons were seated, 125 waiters—who on other days are merchants, orchardists, professors, high school students, bankers, lawyers, or what have you—had served every diner with steaming hot clams, rolls, cheese, drawn butter, pickles and weiners; and they keep re-serving clams, by the tubsful.

After the clams, the long rows of three-plank tables came down and all turned to the speakers' platform. The entertainment included music, a skit or two, introductions of state, district and county officials, visiting sportsmen from Canada, and the Governor of the State of Washington, who makes it a practice to attend whenever possible.

Monetary proceeds from the sale of tickets goes into the association's game fund, which is used for planting young fish in depleted streams, stocking field areas with game birds, and feeding deer and birds during winter months, when deep snows make foraging difficult for game.

### Du Pont Wedding June 30

WILMINGTON, Del., March 29 (AP)—Miss Ethel du Pont and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. will be married Wednesday, June 30. Announcement of the date was made today by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene du Pont, parents of Miss du Pont.

The marriage will take place in the afternoon at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. A reception will be held at the du Pont home.

### Kosol Szymanowski

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 29 (AP)—Kosol Szymanowski, Polish composer, who passed on today, was a native of the Ukraine, who has based many of his works on the folklore of Polish mountaineers. He visited New York, Philadelphia and Boston, where his music was introduced in the early 1920's.


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# British Armament Cuts Steel Supply For Automobiles

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — Many motorists and would-be motorists in Britain, paying calls at car sales departments, are finding that at the moment there are scarcely enough new British automobiles to go round.

The result of this shortage is considerable delay in delivery of new cars, sometimes as much as two months. It is reported from sales agencies here that there are a number of persons who ordered automobiles at the Motor Show last winter and who are still waiting to see the cars driven up to their front doors.

**Helps Used-Car Market**

The experience of one motorist who recently went to buy a motor-car at a London dealer's is that he was told that delivery could not take place for at least six weeks. He was advised that if he wanted the particular make of car he asked for immediately, would he do best to buy a "shop-soiled" or slightly used model.

There are two reasons given by manufacturers for the delay. The first is the sudden intensifying of demand—sales records for the majority of firms are being beaten each month, it is claimed—and the second is a shortage of fine quality steel.

**Heavy Demand for Steel**

Rearmament works are blamed for the shortage of steel. Motor manufacturers, with their sales sweeping onward, find they must ever book greater orders for steel; while the Government, which takes preference on the order books of the steel industry, also finds its needs increasing. The steel industry cannot cope easily with the rush on its product.

Reports here suggest that the entire world is feeling this shortage of steel, due to the revival of heavy industries and the expansion of armaments. Reserve steel stocks in several of the largest European countries are stated to be almost exhausted, while the Japanese Government has decided to suspend the duty on pig iron and steel for two years.

### Popular English Manual

The most popular philosophical manual of the middle ages was Boethius's "Consolation of Philosophy." It was translated by Alfred the Great, King of England.

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## Other People's Houses

THE house with the tower stood half-a-mile back from the Welsh coast, looking across sandhills to the sea. A young woman lived there with her father—a grave young woman with a dazzling power of laughter. In the tower of the house, there was a small green window through which sandhills became as grass and the sea like a shadow in a bottle; and there was a skylight over which the clouds traveled. On the ground-floor of the house was a great dark hall with several narrow passages leading away to kitchens and larders. The hall was oak-paneled and had only one window. Against the window on the outside stood a tall bank on which, each February, a mass of snowdrops grew. I was five when I first saw those snowdrops and eight when I saw them last. I have not watched snowdrops so closely since, but I have never forgotten those faintly white-lined leaves and the bunch of green-rimmed, scalloped petals within the main body of the flower.

* * *

BUT THE THING which gave special meaning to the house with the tower was sand. Sand crept in under doors, blew softly through the window cracks and settled on shelves and furniture. Often, when my mother took me to the house for tea, I would be enchanted to feel the crispness of the sand under my feet or to see the grain of the wood floor in the hall change shape or grow clearer, then darker, according to the way in which the sand was moved by the currents of air. Once, sitting on a small stool, eating cake, I drew my name in sand with my shoe, "Honor." The sand made it look like a secret message. The whole house was like a secret message because of the sand that crept in so softly as if to speak wordlessly of the sea and the sandhills and the traveling clouds. The young woman, too, seemed part of the essence of the house; as if she knew much that she did not feel it necessary to say.

"Dear me," my mother would remark, as we left the house with the tower and made our way home along an inland road. "Dear me, how does she manage with all that sand? Just sweeping and dusting the whole day long! I wonder that she can keep her servants."

* * *

SO, LOOKING BACK on it all, I realize that it is left to children to feel the essence of other people's houses. The house with the tower was, as far as my mother was concerned, merely a handsome place with an insurmountable disadvantage. No doubt, it would seem the same to me were I to return there now. The eye of the grown-up holds too much thought for practical detail, but the mind of a child is photographic and accepts only the picture he sees and the meaning that it holds. Today, when visiting the homes of my friends, impressions of beauty or essence are qualified by domestic considerations. A door that opens on to an enchanting wall garden is so placed that the room is full of draughts; an oak staircase that shines in every light must require an unthinkable amount of cleaning. In this way the essence of the home, the color and fragrance that the garden gives and the sturdy beauty of the staircase, are subordinated to something which means so much less.

I remember other homes that held clear beauty for me, when I was a child. An old lady lived in a semi-detached villa and her drawing-room was filled with tiny things—"dust-traps" no doubt—pink, green-roofed china houses, and minute grape-leaf tea services and pagodas and silken mandarin's shoes and rainbow-veined marbles. That house was a world of adventure.

* * *

THEN THERE WAS a house with bright floors and windows that led to terraces and a summer lawn, a rich house with tapestries on the walls and flaming open hearths. Two old men lived there, descendants of a noble English family. "Poor dears," my mother said. "How can they stand living in that huge place with only a housekeeper to look after them? It's pathetic. The place is like a barracks." But to me it was a place of history.

A lock-keeper's cottage on the banks of the Thames. The sitting-room was furnished in mahogany, plush and horsehair, and somehow it smelt of uninfused tea and cinnamon. The sitting-room window was scarcely ever opened, and the atmosphere was so close that a plant of starry wax-like flowers bloomed on the window-sill throughout the year. Through the hall window of the cottage, we could watch lock water rising and sinking and see the geraniums on the bank. Sometimes the geranium heads would break off and swim away on the stream. When the front door was open, there would be the sweet, mouldy smell of rivers. And I always thought that to live in that cottage would be like living in an old-fashioned nursery story or—this when the river smell caught me—in Kingsley's "Water Babies."

* * *

A WARWICKSHIRE FARMHOUSE surrounded by fields, with a stone ground floor lying on three different levels. Everybody was happy there. The women worked cheerfully, too busy to talk; they made cheese and jam and butter, they preserved pickles and green tomatoes, they stored away nettle juice for making soup in the winter. I never knew a place where life was so full and calm. Yet people said: "Three miles from the station—so inconvenient."

There can be no doubt that to see a home with a child's eye is to see that on which that home is built.

HONOR WYATT

## The Work of Fairies

IF YOU get to Nottingham, you might take the opportunity of visiting a lace factory and inspecting the intricate and unlovely machines which produce this loveliness. And if you want a new æsthetic sensation, watch the men at the machines. Watch some of these stout fellows, with their large and apparently clumsy hands, and watch how every large finger of those hands knows its office and, doing what you would think fat fingers could never do, can disentangle the frailest strand of silk from its neighbor. Their movements are so exquisite that the performance is as exciting as Lindrum playing an awkward shot or Sir Thomas Beecham conducting a Brahms symphony without a score. I have seen them at it, and I had to be dragged away. I had thought that for the business of lace only small hands and fragile fingers would do, and the sight of these large hands and fat fingers performing the work of fairies held me with the fascination of magic. To see a skilled artisan at work is to me as keen a pleasure as reading beautiful prose or watching a great actor or looking upon a marvelous sunset. This pleasure may be had in almost all factories.—THOMAS BURKE, in "The Beauty of England." (New York: McBride.)

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Photograph by Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRONZE FIBULA, VISIGOTHIC: *Fifth to Seventh Centuries*

FEW relics are extant which reveal something of the culture of the nomadic tribes which trailed across Europe in the first millennium. Up-to-date the only evidences are objects of gold and silver and bronze, most of which have been brought to light from the excavations of tombs. The objects are notable for their decorative designs which seem related to Asiatic ornament in stylization and in animal motives.

This fibula, set with colored glass inlay, is one of a group of thirteen in the Bliss Collection. Its pattern is simply contrived in a geometric arrangement, with the oval, the rectangle, the triangle as motives. The fibulae were shown in the recent Art of the Dark Ages display at Worcester. Many spectators felt they were seeing such objects as inspired the phrase: "Barbaric splendor."

D. A.

## Dawn Over Damascus

DAWN is never more lovely than in the Middle East. In England many a beautiful day dawns unseen, but in Syria daybreak is the time for setting out upon a journey.

We used to set our clocks for an hour before sunrise; and, when the alarm shattered our slumbers, it was still quite dark. Before we were dressed, the voice of the Muezzin would ring out above the sleeping city, chanting from a neighboring minaret the call to prayer. This solemn melody is unfailingly impressive, especially when heard in the stillness of the early morning. Looking out from my window, I could sometimes see the singer silhouetted against the paling sky, and one glorious star burning overhead.

Although for us early starts were in order, the hotel personnel did not always function with equal punctuality and often we would find that only the cat was awake. The voice from the minaret, however, had a gradual effect. To the cool tinkling of the fountain in the courtyard was added the casual flicking sound of a duster, as Mahmoud Ali moved the city's dust from one place to another. The tooting of a motor horn, sounded stridently and with triumph by our native driver, called us from our meal. It gave him great pleasure to make this hideous noise, whereas we regretted the musical clamor of the camel bells, which only a few years previously would instead have called us out.

* * *

FOR COMFORT'S SAKE we always wore the native *keffiyeh* upon our heads, and we were a strange-looking party of spurious Arabs as we drove through the now awakening streets. The sun was up, its slanting rays gilding the dome of the great mosque and casting long, fantastic shadows upon the sheer white walls of the narrow streets. Doors in blank walls were opening, slowly, surreptitiously, like suppressed yawns, to let doorkeepers shuffle out with their brooms. The streets were still cool, the hush of night lingering on with a kind of breathlessness in the dew-freshened air. Before long, though, these same streets would be teeming and dusty as wheels and slippered feet stirred up the dried mud. They would be fly-ridden and noisy, with water-carriers clappering their metal cups and crying monotonously: "Drink, O my uncles, drink!" as they offered rose-leaf sherbet cooled with the snows of Hermon; or with the cracked chant of the hawker of watermelons, crying perpetually: "O pips, O consoler, O pips!" Carts would creak, men yell, dogs bark, whips crack.

* * *

AS WE MADE our way slowly toward the city gates, all was still comparatively quiet. The day's momentum was only just beginning to gather speed. We passed a few merchants on the way to open their shops in one of the tunneled bazaars of the city. Fat men, they were sitting almost upon the tails of their small donkeys, their legs sticking out stiffly a foot or so from the ground. Camels, nose to tail in a long line, padded by, led as always by a diminutive donkey. From beneath their long handsome lashes, they eyed the morning as superciliously as any disapproving dowager peering through her lorgnette. Women in faded blue or black draperies shuffled through the dust, carrying a child or balancing an earthenware jar upon their heads. A youth also passed, tall, wiry of frame, with his flowing white garment open at the neck and a fine new *keffiyeh* upon his head. He sang a long wavering Arab song, and over his ear he had tucked a scarlet anemone.

Leaving by the Bâbesh-Sherki, one passes through the gardens and orchards which ring the city about. There is no wonder that, in their poetry, the Arabs acclaim Damascus as a "Jewel of Great Price," for it holds within its confines the great twin blessings of water and shade. The waters of the Barada cannot be suppressed. They bubble from three hundred and sixty springs beneath the city's streets, playing in the courtyards and flowing into the gardens, orchards and groves. Jasmin, roses, bougainvillaea scale the fences; violets, narcissi and lilac bloom in profusion; whilst, rising above the clouds of snow-white blossom of the mish-mish trees, we saw the city's minarets, pointing, like slender fingers, upwards.

A. C.

## Plays or Novels?

ARNOLD BENNETT says that it is easier to write a play than a novel. Michael Joseph, the publisher, says that it is easier to write a novel than a play. So, wanting to find out the truth of the matter, at the beginning of this year I began to write one of each. I have decided that both are extremely difficult.

Bennett wrote a score of plays, some of them successful, and more than a score of novels; and he came to the conclusion that the novels called for a far greater expenditure of nervous energy. He also pointed out that, whereas several established novelists—the most famous being Bernard Shaw, and the most recent J. B. Priestley—have shown that they can write plays, few playwrights have proved that they can write novels, though R. C. Sherriff and John Van Druten are partial exceptions to this ruling.

* * *

FURTHERMORE, A PLAY is much shorter than a novel, and Bennett claims that the great difficulty in any work of art is keeping up the imaginative tension for a long time. As Stevenson said: "It is the length that kills." Again, scenery and action have to be described by the novelist, whereas the scene painter and the actors can put them before the eyes of the audience.

Yet to all these things, which are true enough as far as they go, the dramatist has his reply. The fact that the novelist has to write his own description is an advantage, not a handicap. How much lower would Shakespeare's reputation stand, had he written plays under a convention that did not allow him to put in such lines as:

But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill.

Yet a playwright today, though he had the descriptive powers of a Byron or a Wordsworth, would have ruthlessly to excise such lines as these.

* * *

THE NOVELIST CAN be satisfied with a comparatively low degree of tension, but the dramatist has to grip the attention of his audience in no uncertain or half-hearted fashion. It is true that a play runs to only about 19,000 words, whilst the shortest of novels has not less than three and a quarter times as many. Stories like Bennett's "Old Wives' Tale" could be cut up into ten full-length plays. But this is not as alarming as it sounds. A play has to keep to the point; it can indulge in irrelevant discussions only at its peril. But anything can be put into a novel. The author has merely to say: "As Marmaduke was walking down the street, the question of polar exploration struck him with peculiar force," and he can introduce as long a digression as he likes on the subject of the Arctic and the Antarctic. This is how H. G. Wells and Aldous Huxley fill out their encyclopaedias of modern life. It is not at all a bad plan. In fact, in the third chapter of my own novel, the hero, who is an author, delivers a lecture to the Puddlehampton Literary Society. It begins: "Arnold Bennett says—"

H. H.

## "No Ear to Hear"

"WHERE there is no ear to hear,
There is no sound." Thus speaks philosophy.
A doctrine this which pictures clear
A land of miracles and faëry.
A silent place where birds fly up
On phantom wings, and chant a voiceless song,
And lilies lift a petaled cup
Where velvet-footed winds have slipped along.
And when a tree goes down against the sky,
In all that quiet place there is no cry.

ELIZABETH HILDRETH SMITH

## טאלעראנץ

(אויבערוועצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

דער וואס וואלט וועלכן בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגן קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט אריינגעגעבן אין דער אירישער שפראך, זאל שרייבן אן מאַכט כדי זיין פארלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאַבלישונג כאסיעפּוס, באסטאן, מעסאַטשוזעטס, י. פ. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

דער וואס וואלט וועלכן בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגן קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט אריינגעגעבן אין דער אירישער שפראך, זאל שרייבן אן מאַכט כדי זיין פארלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאַבלישונג כאסיעפּוס, באסטאן, מעסאַטשוזעטס, י. פ. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

די טאַלעראַנץ איז א מעלה וועלכע העלפט אויסגלייכן דעם קאַמף און קריג, וואָס אזוי אפטמאל קומט פון פאַראורטייל, פון פערדרום און בעל-לידיגונג, און פון דאָס נאָכגעבן פון דעם געפיהל פון קנאה. עס איז אונטערקאַנאט צו בעמערקן, אז דאָס וועבסטער-דעפיניציאָן פון דעם וואָרט „טאַלע-ראַנץ" שלוסט אויך אין, „א ספעציפיזישע פּלי-לידיגונג פאר א טעות אין וואָג און מאָס, און אזוי וויישער. אין דאָס גלייכען פאר אַן עכטערונג אין דעם אָנגע-נומענעם בעשפּיכטען מאָס."

א לייכט-זינניגקייט און נאָכלעסיגקייט בעצוגתמונג צו שלעכטס איז צייטענווייז בעפאָלקט אלס טאַלעראַנץ. אָבער טאַלעראַנץ אין דעם אמתין זין מיינט נים אז מיר זאָלען מוחל זיין שלעכטס פון וועלכער עס נים איז. בשעת מיר זייגען טאַלעראַנס מיט א צוויישענים פּעח-לערען און דורכפאל מיינט נים אז מיר זאָלען מוחל זיין זונד, נאָר עס מיינט יע, אז מיר זאָלען נים זיין שטרענג אין אונזער משפּט פון דעם מעשען וועלכער זונדיגט. מערי בייקער עדדי, די ענטדעקערין פון קריסטשען סייענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) שרייבט אזוי אין אירער בוך „זינן און יע" (זייט 8). „מיר דאַרפען צו זיין לאַנג-מוטיג, געדולדיג. און וויליג צו געבען צדקה צו אלעמען. צו דיזע קלייניע בעמיהונג לאָמיר צוזעהען נאָר איין פרייוויליגקייט—געמליך, שטולקיים וואו נאָר עס קען פארגעסטען דעם אָרט פון דעם פערלאַנג צו קריטיסירען. הונדט נים אויף אויער שטונע צו רייצען פאלש; אָבער רעדט אריבער דעם אמת פון נאָם, און די שעהקעיט פון היילונגקייט, די פרייד פון דער היילונגער לעבן, און די פריידען פון נאָם וואָס שטיגט העכער פון גאנץ מערשאַנד; אויך דערקאַנעדירען מיר אז אלץ מעשען זאָלען זיך פעראיינגען אין אין קריסטליכען בונד, דעם בונד פון קריעסט." בשעת מרס. עדדי אָפּס גע-גרונדעט די קריסטשען סייענס בעוועגונג, האָט זי געמאַכט א מאָך געגלעזענעם אויסזוכרונג איהר קריסטליכע פערשטאַנד פון טאַלעראַנץ, און זי האָט דערציהער געגעבען צו דער וועלט דעם בעזונד פון איהר זעהנדע און דעמאָנסטראַציאָן אין איהר בוך, „וויסענשאפט און גזונדע מיט א שלוסעל צו די "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," היילונג שרייבט, און אין איהרע אנדערע שריפטען, דער וואָס וואלט וועלען דורכפּרוּפען די מעלה פון טאַלעראַנץ אין דעם פראקטישען לעבען מוז פריהרער האָבען א פערשטענדיגען הארץ, בשעת מען האָט געלעבט לעמאַכט קיינע אויבער ישראל, האָט עד געלעבט נאָם אז ער זאָל איהם שיינקען מאַקע דיזע מתנה, דען ער האָט נאָם געקענט אזוי: „ביז דיין קנעכט איין הארץ, וואָס פערשטעהט צו רישטען דיין פאָלק, צו פערשטעהן צווישען גוטעס און שלעכטס." א הארץ וואָס פער-שטעהט האָבען די יקניגע וועלכע שפּרעכען וואָס מיר ארויסנעמען דאָס שפּעניקעל וואָס איז אין דיין אויג, וזען די אליין זקהטס נים דעם באלקען וואָס איז אין דיין אויגעניס אויגי." קריסטשען סויענס. עוליעב איהר קינסטלעכקייט אז נאָם איז קלייך. אזוי אז קיר איז אן אונגעוליבע ליבע, דער בעשעפער פון דעם מענשען

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## Tolerance

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

TOLERANCE is a quality which helps to heal the friction so often resulting from prejudice, resentment, and the nursing of grudges. It is interesting to note that the dictionary definition of the word "tolerance" includes also, "a specified allowance for error in weighing, measuring, etc., or for variations from the standard."

An easy-going carelessness toward evil is sometimes regarded as tolerance, but tolerance in its true sense does not mean that we should condone evil of any kind. To be tolerant of another's faults and failings does not mean to condone sin, but to be lenient in one's judgment of the sinner. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "No and Yes" (p. 8): "We should endeavor to be long-suffering, faithful, and charitable with all. To this small effort let us add one more privilege—namely, silence whenever it can substitute censure. Avoid voicing error; but utter the truth of God and the beauty of holiness, the joy of Love and 'the peace of God, that passeth all understanding,' recommending to all men fellowship in the bonds of Christ." In establishing the Cause of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy had ample opportunity to prove her Christlike understanding of tolerance, and she has given to the world the proof of her vision and demonstration in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and her other writings.

In order to practice toleration one needs an understanding heart. When Solomon was made king over Israel he asked for this gift, saying, "Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad." "An understanding heart" have they who seek to learn more of God as Love, and who strive to express Love in their daily living. The paragraph quoted above from "No and Yes" concludes thus: "We can rejoice that every germ of goodness will at last struggle into freedom and greatness, and every sin will so punish itself that it will bow down to the commandments of Christ,—Truth and Love."

We understand and express Love by obeying the apostle's injunction to the Philippians: "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." It is helpful to consider the little word "let." We do not have to manufacture the spiritual qualities of divine Mind. Forgiveness, loving-kindness, mercifulness, patience, and other qualities of Spirit, are already in existence. In order to express them, we must claim them as our rightful heritage, and let them into our consciousness as we would let the light into a darkened room. The windows of human thought are often darkened by the shadows of envy, prejudice, distrust, suspicion, or self-pity. When we see that these limiting, hampering thoughts are no part of real being, the light of divine Mind will enlighten our dwelling place.

A further aid towards learning toleration in our human relationships is a humble desire to have our own faults and failings uncovered and destroyed. When we behold the shortcomings in our own mentality, we are enabled to look more charitably upon those of our neighbor. Christ Jesus said to his followers (Luke 6:42), "How canst thou say to thy brother, Brother, let me pull out the mote that is in thine eye, when thou thyself beholdest not the beam that is in thine own eye?" Christian Science by its revelation of God as divine, infinite Love, the creator of man and the universe, awakens its students to a higher and more spiritual understanding of the divine command to love our neighbor as ourselves.

Perhaps one of the greatest tests of character is to be tolerant of those who seem to have surpassed us. A modern writer has said: "How many folk there are who can live kindly with inferiors and amiably with equals, but who grow hard and envious as soon as they deal with folk who surpass them!" One needs to be very honest in his self-examination in order to detect hidden thoughts of jealousy, which may often parade under various guises.

Our ordinary everyday life affords us ample opportunity to practice the art of toleration, which is based upon an understanding love. None who profess to be followers of Christ Jesus can be counted as such unless they consistently practice tolerance. To love our neighbor as ourselves is to make the same allowance for him as we would have him make for us. The teachings of Christian Science light the torch of spiritual understanding, whereby we are able to see the perfect man, God's image and likeness, as the only real man, and so enable us to do this.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

## *My Wood*

SILVER green is my wood in spring,
Brown buds breaking.
Welcoming leaves with sunshine splashed, joyously waiting.

Cool and quiet is my wood in summer,
Serene her greeting.
Leaves unfurled, a beckoning shade with quiet lights gleaming.

Rich with gold is my wood in autumn,
Red gold burnished.
Ripe with promise and a deep content, sunshine filtering.

Gently sleeping is my wood in winter,
Branches swaying.
Lightly tread on the gold outspread, spring's just hiding.

JOYCE MACMASTER

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# Summer Talk Already Starting Concerning Bruins—New Crimson Hockey Captain

## Eddie Shore Will Play Hockey Again Next Year

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Win Green can pack up those Bruin uniforms as the players scan timetables for a hurried exit from the city to their homes. All playoff hopes were dashed at the Garden last night when the Maroons beat the locals, 4 to 1, before some 16,000 disappointed hockey fans.

Since the current season is over locally, it is time to dwell on next year. Last summer hockey news did pretty well with the sale of the club hanging fire and almost changing complete ownership. This summer may not be devoid of likely rumors, either. Certain items of major importance are brewin', some or all of them may not come out in the open, but they are brewin'.

Some of the most obvious problems up for settlement this summer include Eddie Shore, the club, Art Ross, players and that annual struggle—rental of the Garden. With all these entanglements on the docket, it looks like it might take all summer to iron them out.

**Shore Not Through**

First comes the case of Eddie Shore. The dynamic defenseman is billed as all through, but don't fool yourself. Shore is mentally afraid of himself, has not been able to arouse himself from the disappointment of not managing the Bruins this year, and during the summer will shake all this and return to hockey good for a couple or more years of high-grade play if—he is traded, sold or plays under someone else.

One major problem now confronting hockey is the failure of some rinks to own the clubs, particularly here in Boston and Chicago. Of course, it would not be advisable for Montreal or New York to own two clubs, but the rink does own one of them. In the case of Boston and Chicago it is only natural that both the rink and team management want the major portion of the spoils, and that continual haranguing year after year is not healthy to hockey.

The Chicago situation is peculiar. Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the Black Hawks, is often under fire from other club owners who are dissatisfied with the way he runs things. They think the Major does not make sufficient effort to strengthen his club. Also they have become very much embittered since the Major tried his all-American plan which failed so dismally, as evidenced when he released the players signed.

**Want Major Out**

It is no secret that whatever the Major may try, it will be met with opposition in some quarters. Certain important interests in hockey today would like to see the Major out of the game and the club under new ownership. Chicago has become a really great hockey city, as receipts this season—decidedly on the increase despite a team which never was in the running—show.

There are thoughts floating through the air that a man of the Art Ross type could do a lot for hockey in Chicago. He always provides an interesting team and usually has his players and fans enjoying playoffs. He has the personality and verbal explosive qualities to keep his team in the headlines of all cities in the circuit. Beginning with the second year of the Bruins they have drawn well on the road. Chicago never has drawn on the road.

Of course it would take real money and backing to move Art Ross out of Boston, where he has devoted so much of his energy. He has a substantial financial interest in the Bruins, but not so much but what he could withdraw with a handsome return and probably better himself elsewhere. There again, the old story of the sale of the Bruins to the Boston Garden might, and probably will, come up again.

**Build Up Defense**

Then the Bruins must scan that present roster list for added strength. The defense needs bolstering and the forwards are not all that could be desired Dit Clapper definitely will go back on the defense, probably to pair with Jack Portland. Allan Shields reverts to Americans and Joe Jerwa returns to Boston, Bobby Bauer, Peggy O'Neil, Lorne Dugudd and Alec Motter, with Providence this season, are due for consideration.

The rental problem, while not aired extensively each year, is the ultimate answer as to why the Bruins, some day, should be owned by the rink. Although some figures have been given out by Art Ross indicating that the Bruins will profit only to the extent of $25,000 this year, it would seem that something is wrong somewhere. If the Bruins can make only that amount on a gross receipt of some $300,000, the business of running the hockey team is too risky. Now if he had said they would put away somewhere near $60,000 for future use, the answer would justify maintenance.

Last night the first and third periods were not even interesting. In the opener both clubs were extremely cautious. Clapper broke the game wide open with a long, low shot from the blue line at 5:18. The Bruins missed their chance to clinch the game while Beveridge was high strung and Maroons were short handed.

**Tiny Protests**

The break for Maroons came at 15m. 48s. when Gracie returned from the penalty box. Thompson smothered Robinson's shot and according to his version, Wentworth dashed in and knocked the puck out of his hand. Thompson protested to the officials that they should have blown the whistle when he, Tiny, had the puck covered.

Blinco took advantage of the Bruins being upset over that goal at 19:25 when he squirmed away from Shields to beat Tiny with a smart backhander. The goals by Robinson and Trottier came in the third period when the Bruins were caught up ice trying to equalize.

## Husky Athletes Have Busy Program

Northeastern's athletes will be busy tomorrow, for at noon time, Coach Jimmy Dunn will have his football candidates out for work in the gymnasium and early in the afternoon Coach Al McCoy will have many of the same hopefuls out at Huntington Field looking for baseball jobs.

Dunn's plans for the first few mid-day workouts call for a good deal of lecture work and comparatively little exercise. It is likely that the former Harvard assistant will lay the foundation for a Harlow type of offense, and footwork and timing will be stressed in the early sessions.

The backfield candidates will get most of the attention, and Jimmy can start right in with the regular quartet of last year—Bill Little of Boston, Stan Rogers of Hackettstown, Jim Connolly of Waltham, and Gus Rook of Dorchester.

Bill Hartwell, the former Medford High and Bucksport Seminary star, was not among those who reported last week, but Dunn expects him to be on hand tomorrow noon.

## Robinson Wins Yacht Race in Record Time

HAVANA, Cuba, March 29 (AP)—The 44-foot cutter Sirocco, owned and skippered by Roger Robinson of New Haven Conn., won the St. Petersburg-Havana yacht race yesterday, setting a new record for the 284 miles with an elapsed time of 39 hours, 25 minutes and 55 seconds.

The Sirocco swung past the finish line at 3:25:55 a. m., E. S. T., to lower the previous record of 41 hours and 42 minutes set by L. S. Ruder's Haligonian in 1930.

The Class B yacht had a time allowance of one hour, 29 minutes and 58 seconds by class, and five hours and 12 seconds for the field of 10.

## N. E. Soccer Results

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 (AP)—Results of yesterday's games and standing in the New England division of the American Soccer League:

Providence S. C. 7, Moores 1.
Boston Lucy Recs 1, Fall River Americans 0.
Boston Celts 1, Thornton Vics 1.
Fall River St. Michaels 4, Swedish Americans 3.

Standing of the Teams

| | W | L | D | For | Goals As | Pts | PC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston Lucy Recs | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1.000 |
| Providence S. C. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 7 | .875 |
| F. R. St. Michael's | 2 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 4 | .667 |
| Pawtucket F. C. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 2 | .500 |
| Moores | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 2 | .500 |
| Thornton Vics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | .500 |
| Boston Celts | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | .167 |
| Swedish Americans | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | .000 |

**College Tennis Result**

Wayne 4, Alabama 2.

## *The Goal That Blasted the Bruins' Hopes*

By a Staff Photographer

**Blinco Scores Second Montreal Goal**

From a Faceoff Near the Boston Blue Line Blinco Followed the Puck in and Out-Wrestled Allan Shields (Seen Lying Prone on the Ice) to Beat Thompson, Who Had Little Chance. Goldsworthy (9) Raced In After Blinco, but Was Too Late. This Goal Made the Score Montreal 2, Boston 1

## Toronto Leafs Begin Planning For Next Season

TORONTO, March 29 (CP)—Toronto's National Hockey League Maple Leafs are through for this season, but Manager Conn Smythe already is laying plans for next season.

Saturday he announced the signing of Harvey "Busher" Jackson, all-star left winger, to a 1937-38 contract. With Jackson, the Leafs now have three of this year's roster under contract for next season. Syl Apps, the season's outstanding rookie, and Gordon Drillon, who rated next to Apps as an outstanding first-year man, both are under two-year contracts.

Smythe also announced that Bill Kendall would revert to the Chicago Hawks, to start next season, and Pep Kelly would be back with the Leafs. Kendall and Kelly, right wingers, were exchanged by the Hawks and Leafs midway through this season.

The Leafs' manager also intimated that Frank Finnigan, veteran right winger, would be given his outright release. Finnigan was sold to the Leafs by the now defunct St. Louis Eagles in February, 1935.

He turned professional with the Ottawa Senators near the end of the 1923-24 season after his amateur team, the Ottawa Montagnards, had been eliminated from the Allan Cup playdowns.

When the Ottawa club disbanded, temporarily, in 1931, he spent the 1931-32 season with the Leafs, returning to Ottawa the following season. Finnigan went along to St. Louis when the Ottawa franchise was transferred there in the fall of 1934. He was born at Shawville, Que., July 9, 1903.

Smythe also talked about converting Charlie Conacher, the 210-pound right winger with the cannon-ball shot, into a defenseman. It is likely that Happy Day, veteran defenseman, will act as assistant coach and fifth member of the rear guard next season.

## Conny Appreciates Farewell Ovation

Boston hockey fans showed their appreciation of a great hockey player last night when they actually cheered Lionel Conacher of the Maroons as the big fellow left the ice. Conny had shaken hands with Tiny Thompson and was making for the exit when applause and cheers greeted his ears and he acknowledged with a friendly wave.

In the dressing room he thanked the Boston public and stated that it seemed a shame that such a following could not have a winner. He reiterated his statement that this is his last year. "It's an awful job putting on and taking off these hockey uniforms, and I'll be glad to stop it," he said. But we do not feel sure he will quit hockey, and certainly hope not.

He would look pretty good in a Boston uniform. W. M.

## French Drivers Enter Speedboat Cup Race

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—George W. Sutton Jr., president of the American Power Boat Association, announced Saturday receipt of entries from three French drivers for this year's Gold Cup race on the Detroit River, Sept. 2-6.

The French entries—Maurice Vasseur, Emile Piquerez and J. Dintilhac — will represent the Detroit Yacht Club, through the recent A. P. B. A. ruling permitting foreign drivers to represent an American club in the speedboat classic.

The French fleet will be comprised of three 12-liter boats for the Gold Cup race and one 1200-kilogram craft, to compete in a special race.

The A. P. B. A. also received a letter from Count Theo Rissi of Italy, with the information that he will bring three new 12-liter boats for the Gold Cup races.

## *Indians Qualify To Face Philly In Semifinals*

**Week-End Results**

March 27
Springfield 5, Providence 4
Pittsburgh 4, Syracuse 1.
March 28
Syracuse 3, Pittsburgh 0.

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—While the Syracuse Stars and Pittsburgh Hornets continue a red-hot battle for western division honors in the International - American Hockey League playoffs, the top-ranking Philadelphia Ramblers and the Springfield Indians are ready to start a shorter but otherwise similar series in the eastern sector. The ultimate winners will fight it out for the league title.

While the Stars and the Hornets were splitting a pair of week-end games to keep Syracuse one game in front in the three-of-five series, Springfield finished its preliminary-round conquest by whipping the third-place Providence Reds, 5 to 4, Saturday night. As a result the Indians will begin another two-of-three playoff at Philadelphia, Tuesday. Springfield nearly "blew" the deciding game against Providence by adopting defensive tactics after piling up a 3-0 lead and as a result will go into the next round as the under-dog.

Pittsburgh, after losing the opening game at Syracuse, came back Saturday to trounce the Stars, 4-1, on a flashy exhibition by Don Deacon. Syracuse kept Deacon well covered last night, however, and racked up a 3-0 victory as Murray Armstrong starred in a rough-and-tumble game. These teams clash again at Pittsburgh Wednesday.

A free-for-all in the final period was the high spot of last night's game. Starting when Jummy Orlando and Normie Mann came to blows, it involved most of the players on both sides. Eddie Convey and Red Doran joined the first pair in the penalty box, and while both teams were short-handed, the Stars sewed up the game.

Armstrong, who had passed to Jack Howard for the opening tally, skated in for an unassisted goal, and three minutes later Jack Markle banged home the final point on passes from Doran and Art Jackson.

## Boys' Clubs Basketball

Twenty-four teams will face off tonight opening the 14th annual amateur basketball tournament of the Boys' Clubs of Boston at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown, with the same number playing tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Number of teams entered up to Saturday reached the mark of 201 with a score or more expected tonight when closing time for entries expires.

## *Maribel Vinson and Melitta Brunner Feature Women's Program at Garden*

New England skating enthusiasts are awaiting with interest the strong contrast that will be displayed in the skating of Maribel Vinson and Melitta Brunner, in the ice carnival of The Skating Club of Boston, at the Garden, Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3.

Miss Brunner's will give the bright, gay dances that have gained her such fame in Europe, and Miss Vinson's numbers will be of a more serious nature. Maribel is appearing early this week in Madison Square Garden, where for the first time an American skater gives an interpretive ice dance in her Valse Triste.

In the Madison Square Garden carnival, Miss Brunner also makes an appearance, and that appearance has caused Boston fans to await her coming with even more enthusiasm than heretofore. What has caused this unusual interest is the report of her famous torch dance which is to be her feature number in the Boston show. In this torch dance Miss Brunner appears in a costume of gold paint, bearing two torches.

The feature star of the Boston show, however, is Karl Schafer, the versatile Austrian, who makes two appearances. The first presents his Olympic routine and the second a special German number as the highlight of the "Heidelberg Hell" number, which is expected to be the future of the carnival.

As well as the local amateur ice stars, the American and European champions, several brilliant Canadiens will take part. Louise Bertram and Stewart Reburn, a noted tango combination are to present an original waltz number. They too are now appearing in the New York show.

The Boston Garden carnival is to be presented three times—on Friday and Saturday evenings, and on Saturday afternoon. A capacity house is looked for at all performances. The event is of a charitable nature. Tickets may the obtained at the Boston Garden and Boston Arena.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Detroit Red Wings beat Montreal Maroons in third straight game in first-place playoffs of National Hockey League.

**Five Years Ago**

New York Rangers beat Montreal Canadiens for National Hockey League championship.

**College Polo Results**

Harvard 12, Old Westbury 8½.
Yale 15½, Squadron C 11.

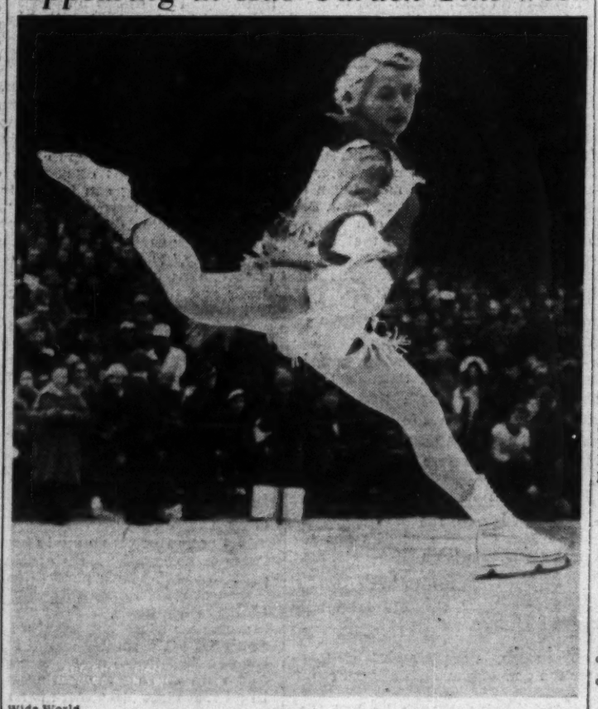
**College Basketball Result**

Stanford 41, Washington State 40.

**College Football Result**

Rutgers 7, Westchester T. T.

## *Appearing in Hub Garden This Week*



Wide World

Melitta Brunner of Vienna

## Harvard Elects Trafford Hicks

S. Trafford Hicks Jr. '38 was elected to lead the Harvard hockey team next season at a meeting held by the lettermen at the Dillon Field House this afternoon. Hicks is 19 years of age, weighs 165 pounds and is 5ft. 10in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Belmont Hill School. His home is in Arlington, Mass.

Hicks, who succeeds Capt. George Ford, played defense on the 1935-36 varsity Crimson six and held down that position last season and has won a major H both years.

Paired with Russ Allen, captain-elect of the football team, Hicks was sensational with his ability to check opposing rushes as well as being spectacular on the offense. In fact, it was Hicks, on a solo rush in the McGill game, that kept Harvard from a shutout.

At Belmont Hill he competed in hockey, football and baseball. In his freshman year he played defense on the yearling six and won his numerals. He is a son of S. Trafford Hicks '10, who played hockey and baseball while at Harvard.

After the election official team pictures were taken.

George Roberts '38 was unable to appear for the group picture. He voted for the new captain by proxy.

## *Week-End Sports In Brief*

*By the Associated Press*

PORTLAND, Ore.—Norman Bright defeats Gene Venzke and Glenn Cunningham in 4:32.7 mile at Hill Military relays.

ATLANTA — Dorothy Kirby and Patty Berg beat Marion Miley and Babe Didrickson, winner and runner-up in Augusta tournament, 2 up, in 18-hole golf exhibition.

MONTREAL—Goalie Norm Smith of Detroit injured as Montreal Canadiens defeat Detroit 3-1 for first victory in National Hockey League championship series.

BOSTON — Montreal Maroons enter semifinals of Stanley Cup hockey playoffs by beating Boston Bruins 4-1.

BOSTON — Boston Olympics win National A. A. U. hockey title, defeating Detroit Holzbaugh-Fords, 1-0.

MINNEAPOLIS—Michigan piles up 75 points to Ohio State's 39 and Yale's 38 in winning National Collegiate A A. swimming championship; sets national record of 3:32.2 in 400-yard freestyle relay.

NEW YORK—New York University retains three-weapon title in intercollegiate fencing association championships, dividing other six titles with Yale.

PULLMAN, Wash.—Stanford retains Pacific Coast Conference basketball championship, defeating Washington State, 41 to 40, in playoff.

CHICAGO—Joe Platak, defending champion, Sam Atcheson and other favorites reach second round of National A. A. U. handball championships.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Bob Feller holds New York Giants hitless and fans six in three innings as Cleveland wins exhibition game, 4 to 2.

NEW YORK—Alex Carey, Belleville, Mich., takes all-events lead in American Bowling Congress tourney with 1957 total; rolls 693 singles score to place second to Emil Garbarino, Middletown, N. Y.

CHICAGO—Leo Freisinger scores 140 points to win men's national indoor skating championship, winning four of five events; Madeline Horn and Mrs. Dorothy Franey Dolson tie for women's title.

CHICAGO—Fred Perry scored second pro tennis victory over Bill Tilden, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 11—9.

HAVANA—Albert Fay's Starlight and Harkness Edwards' Winsome Too lead St. Petersburg-Havana yacht racers as boats near finish.

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Ted Fenwick, Montreal, captures Bermuda amateur golf championship with 2-and-1 triumph over George West, Bermuda.

LOS ANGELES—Stanford defeats U. C. L. A. 88-43 in dual track meet.

## Schiff Is Top-Seeded Table Tennis Player

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—Sol Schiff of New York, who led the American table tennis team to victory in Swaythling Cup play in Europe last month, has been given the top-seeded position for the seventh annual national championship tournament at Newark, N. J., April 1-4.

Jimmy McClure of Indiannapolis, follows Schiff in the list announced by Reginald G. Hammond, chairman of the United States Table Tennis Association ranking committee.

Ruth Hughes Aarons of New York, heads the women's list, and Lassio Bellak of Hungary, tops the foreign stars.

Following Miss Aarons: 4, Anne Sigman, New York; 5, Emily Fuller, Bethlehem, Penna.; 7, Mrs. Clara Harrison, Cleveland; 8, Jane Stahl, Providence, R. I.

**Exhibition Baseball Results**

*By the Associated Press*

Boston (A) 13, Washington (A) 12.
Philadelphia (N) 5, Newark (I) 2.
New York (A) 6, Boston (N) 5.
St. Louis (N) 7, Detroit (A) 6.
Brooklyn (N) 4, Cincinnati (N) 2.
Cleveland (A) 4, New York (N) 2.
Chicago (A) 6, Chicago (N) 2.
Los Angeles (PC) 9, Pittsburgh (N) 7.
St. Louis (A) (firsts) 4, Toledo (AA) 0.
Minneapolis (AA) 6, St. Louis (A) (seconds) 1.
Chattanooga (SA) 6, St. Louis (N) (seconds) 5.

**American Hockey Association**

Minneapolis 2, St. Louis 1.

## Ted Olson Another Hub Player Destined to Become Big Leaguer

By Edwin Rumill
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SARASOTA, Fla., March 29—Breaking away from the 1937 plans of the Boston Red Sox for a moment, and looking only into the future of the American League organization, it is apparent that when such pitching aces as Bob Grove and Wes Ferrell step down off the rubber, the Sox will not be without replacements.

Baseball critics who have toured Florida's Grapefruit League and watched closely the activities of other major league clubs contend that Joe Cronin has three promising youngsters here at Sarasota's Payne Field. They may not be ready for fast company now but they should be heard from after two or three more seasons of schooling.

The three Red Sox diamonds in the rough are Ted Olson, Dick Midkiff and Emerson Dickman, and it is Olson, a former Dartmouth College star, who is the subject of this story.

**Native of Squantum**

Olson is another Greater Boston boy who seems destined to become a big leaguer of merit. He is a native of Squantum, Mass. His career started as a pitcher at Quincy High. He hurled his way through Thayer Academy, entered Dartmouth and established a noteworthy record in collegiate circles, under the expert coaching of Jeff Tesreau, formerly a great pitcher with the New York Giants.

Olson attributes much of his success to Tesreau's patient coaching.

"While at Hanover," explained Olson yesterday, "before the squad reported, Jeff would give me the benefit of his long career on the mound. He was always stressing the value of control, and would go over what things to do in certain spots. Jeff loves baseball and often spends extra hours with those who show any possibility."

**Good College Record**

A six-foot righthander, weighing about 185 pounds, Olson lost only one Eastern Intercollegiate League game while at Dartmouth last spring—and that to the strong Columbia nine. He beat Harvard and Yale twice, and Princeton and Pennsylvania once.

On the recommendation of Scout Hughie Duffy, the Red Sox signed the Squantum boy last June, at the finish of the college year. Olson remained with the Boston club for a short time and then was released, on option, to the Minneapolis Millers.

Despite his limited experience, Olson appeared in 21 American Association games, winning two and losing three. He worked 255 innings for Donie Bush, allowing only 38 earned runs. Ted also has praise for Rosy Ryan, former Holy Cross, New York Giant and Boston Brave hurler.

"I was fortunate to be on the same ball club with Ryan," continued Olson. "He helped me with my curve ball. He told me that it was imperative to keep the hook down around the knees, not high across the batter's vision.

**Curve Balls**

"I found the American Association pitchers ran strongly to cruve balls. They threw more hooks than straight ones. I discovered that good batters can hit that curve ball easier when it is over the plate than they can hit the fast one.

"In my college days they'd step away from the curve, but in the majors they step into it. So I worked on timing and control. They are the heart of a pitcher's success in the majors."

Olson has a good curve and his fast ball has a "zip." Because of a half side-arm delivery, the fast ball has a tendency to sink toward a right-handed batter, and away from a "lefty."

A full season in fast minor league company, either at Minneapolis or Syracuse, should swiftly develop the 24-year-old rookie for a possible regular berth with the Red Sox in 1938. If not in '38, Ted should be ready by the following year. His poise on the mound has brought much praise from Payne field spectators and critics.

## Rainbow Weighs Anchor For Spring Grooming

BATH, Me., March 29 (AP)—Rainbow, successful defender of the America's cup in 1934, left Bath at the end of a towrope yesterday for Bristol, R. I., to be groomed for this spring's cup defense trials.

Purchased by Chandler Hovey, Boston, from Harold S. Vanderbilt, Rainbow will compete against Vanderbilt's new contender, Ranger, now under construction here.

Gerald Lambert's Yankee and Hovey's Weetamoe also may enter the May eliminations to pick a competitor against T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour 2d.

Rainbow, sailed by Vanderbilt, defeated the Britisher's first Endeavour off Newport, R. I. in the last cup races.

Vanderbilt's Ranger, larger than Rainbow, probably will be launched late this month. The cup series will start off Newport July 31.

## Hub Events

**Tonight**

Basketball—Boys' Club of Boston tournament at Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown, 6:30.

**Coming**

"Cracked Ice"—Skating Club of Boston ice carnival, Garden, April 2 and 3.
Swimming—New England Boys' Club championships, Harvard pool, April 3 at 2 p. m.
Pro Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.
Amateur Boxing—United States championships, Garden, April 12-14.

**Penn Plays Tufts April 3**

PHILADELPHIA, March 29 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania tennis team will play Tufts College Saturday to open a 13-meet schedule announced today by H. Jamison Swartz, director of athletics. The Penn netmen, winners of 14 of 15 meets last year, will meet nine teams at home and four away. The schedule: April 3, Tufts; 7, West Chester State Teachers; 10, Villanova; 17, Duke; 19, Swarthmore; 24, Columbia; 30, Penn State; May 1, Navy at Annapolis; 6, Elon; 7, Yale at New Haven; 8, Harvard at Cambridge; 14, Cornell; 22, Princeton at Princeton.

**College Track Result**

Dartmouth 101, William and Mary 34.
Stanford 58, U. C. L. A. 43.

## Playoffs at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**

(League Championship Series (3 of 5 Games))

Standing: Detroit won 2, Montreal Canadiens won 1 (Canadiens 3, Detroit 1 Saturday).
Fourth Game: At Montreal Tuesday.
Second-Place Series (2 of 3)
Third Game: Montreal Maroons 4, Boston 1 (Maroons win round 2-1).
Semifinal Series (2 of 3)
First Game: Montreal Maroons at New York Rangers Thursday.

**International-American League**

Western Division (3 of 5)
Third Game: Syracuse 3, Pittsburgh 0 (Syracuse leads 2-1).
Fourth Game: At Pittsburgh Wednesday.

**American Association**

Final Round (four games)
First Game: Minneapolis 2, St. Louis 1.
Second Game: At St. Louis Tuesday.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# The Children's Page

*A Monday Page*

## Perkey Grows Up

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Eight

Days slipped into weeks; weeks slipped into months. November came and went. All the young skunks, 'possums, raccoons, ringtails, foxes and other baby animals were now almost a year old. They acted like grown-ups rather than children.

Though young skunks remain with their mother throughout the winter, Perkey was growing more and more independent. Many times he left the sleeping family and went with Grandpa up to the Man House before the sun set behind the mountains.

Having eaten the best of the food and, many times, much more than they had wanted, the old skunk and Perkey went off on long rambles in the forest.

December brought cold and windy nights. For two nights, cold rains fell, ushering in the first of California's winter. The wind blew so hard that only the very hungry animals ventured out into the drenched forest. Most furred creatures, unlike feathered birds, do not like to get wet, particularly on cold nights.

Mother Skunk and her family stayed in her den, snuggling close. They slept until the rains were gone. Even Perkey lay still, curled up in his fine tail. He was more willing to stay in now, and sleep, and when he couldn't sleep, to lie still and listen to the rain and wind.

**The Seven Sleepers**

In very cold countries where snow stays on the ground most of the long winter months, skunks, like bears, crawl in their dens and sleep until warm days of spring come again. The seven sleepers among mammals are skunks, bears, raccoons, woodchucks, chipmunks, jumping mice and bats.

These animals huddle in their dens when the winter snows, falling white and soundless, cover the ground with a white blanket. They fall into a sleep which is far sounder than just the warm sleep of night.

Their bodies grow more sluggish; their breathing becomes very slow; their hearts almost stop beating. This is the sleep of hibernation. "Hibernate" comes from an old word meaning winter. The seven sleepers sleep through the winter, seldom, if ever, leaving their dens until the warmth of spring sends the blood coursing more strongly through their veins.

But of all the seven winter-time sleepers, skunks are the most wakeful. They are the last to leave the forest, and are usually the first to shake themselves awake and amble out into the spring.

In California, where there are many warm winter days, skunks may hibernate for a week at a time, or even for two or three days, depending on the length of the cold spell. They often get up when the first warm day promises a clear, dry night for hunting.

**When the Sun Shone**

When the first cold rain of winter had ended and the warm December sun dried the forest's leafy floor, Perkey, restless, stood up. With a fleeting glance at the black and white furry balls that were his sleeping brothers and sisters, he ambled out into the afternoon forest.

The sun shone bright and warm in the cloudless sky. Crested bluejays flew low and screeched defiance at seeing a skunk abroad in the sunlight of a warm winter day.

Now nearly nine months old, Perkey had grown in size as much as he ever would. Perhaps he would get fatter, if that were possible. Already in his first winter, he had filled out into a sleek and handsome skunk. He was now boss of all the skunks that ranged near his mother's den, including Grandpa. Because of his size and his spirit, the other skunks gave him the right of way. At the Man House, too, he was boss of the yard. No other animal there dared dispute his rights. Mother Skunk and Grandpa strutted with the joy of watching Perkey.

Perkey would wave his fine tail over his back like a black-and-white flag. Long and wide and fluffy, it was like a great plume, and on the end, the tip curled down. He could make even that curl stand straight up when he wanted to give a third and last warning. The young skunk seldom hurried about anything. He found it was better to be slow and sure than to rush into trouble.

When Perkey arrived at the Man House, it was about three o'clock. Soon the winter sun would slip to bed behind the mountains. The smell of man close by made the young skunk stop and sniff the air. It was a friendly smell, and only caused Perkey to hoist his fine tail in warning.

Slowly Perkey climbed the wall. When he reached the top, he saw not only the table and chairs, but the woman. She was sitting at one end of the table. Her arm extended out and over the top of the table. In her hand was a juicy piece of chicken.

The skunk stood in eager wonderment. He wanted to sneak over and investigate the sweet odor that teased his nostrils, but he must first make sure no traps waited for him. He could not quite make up his mind to trust the silent figure. He raised his tail as high as he could without making the tip stand straight up. He waited. Nothing happened. He looked straight at the woman, seeming to be sizing her up. He was not afraid of her. But he did not want to be trapped.

**Perkey Makes a New Friend**

Perkey pounded his front feet. He made squeaking grunts. He jerked back in short hops, each jerk forward ending in pounds and grunts. Nothing he did made the woman go away. She did not even move. Step by step, and very slowly, Perkey crept nearer the empty chair. He sniffed. He drew back, then crept forward, bit by bit. Everything was quiet. Even the breezes seemed to stand still and wait.

Having at last made up his mind that there was no danger, Perkey walked to the chair. His tail was high, in a warning spread. He climbed into the seat, raised himself up and rested his front feet on the table edge.

There before him was the chicken. It smelled so good that he poked his head forward, opened his mouth and caught a tight hold with his sharp teeth. He tried to pull the meat away from the hand. The harder he tugged, the tighter the woman held on to the chicken.

At last Perkey won! The tender meat slipped from the hand. Perkey did not go away. He sat in the chair, front feet on the table, while he nibbled on the meat, eating it every bit. The woman sat still.

Perkey was so proud that he had taken food from the woman's hand that he went back to the flat rock and strutted about for the very joy of what he had done. Not even Skinny, the gray fox, had done that much, Perkey knew.

For several days after that Perkey took his food from the woman's hand while she sat on the wall. Then one day, there was no food on the wall, but when Perkey scrambled up onto the terrace he saw the woman sitting on a chair and leaning toward him holding a chicken bone in her hand.

Closer and closer to her Perkey ventured until he almost brushed against her skirt, then he reached his head forward and his sharp teeth closed on the bone.

Now the young skunk had made friends with all the animals that came to the Man House, and with the woman, too. With his tail waving high, Perkey strutted up and over the wall and went on his way to tell his mother what he had done.

The End

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**Perkey Reached His Head Forward, and His Sharp Teeth Closed on the Bone**

## A City of Bears

Bern, the capital of Switzerland, is a city of bears, not just three bears, like the fairy story, but dozens of bears of all sorts and sizes. You cannot walk a yard without seeing one of some kind or another. A statue of a bear in armor stands in one of the principal streets, and a black bear on a red and orange ground forms the arms of the city.

Across the bridge and up the wide, cobbled street, we find more bears—stone ones this time—on the pillars at the entrance gate to one of the great nobles' houses, and also wrought-iron ones, forming part of the gates themselves. A little farther on we come across a huge wooden bear standing above the door of a shop.

By this time we are on a regular bear hunt. Here are some carved into the wooden shutters of an old house; here are more painted across the house front, while every auto has one on the number plate. Our hunt has taken up all the morning and it is now close on twelve. We must hurry to the center of the city to see the wonderful old clock of Bern strike the hour.

Under the shelter of the clock-tower stands a man selling hot chestnuts for us to eat while we wait. Do you see the tongs he uses when pulling the nuts from the roaster? They are actually made in the form of bear claws! The chestnut seller is a very tidy man, and provides us with an extra paper bag to put the shells in.

As the hands of the clock draw near to twelve we turn our faces up to the little figures that perform every hour. First a gold and purple cock claps his wings and crows; then a string of bears—some mounted, some upright, and some on all fours—dance round a knight in gold armor, who turns his head proudly from side to side.

And now let us say which of all the many bears we like the most. I know which I shall choose—one of the white sugar ones with red tongues on the flat gingerbread cakes. They are lovely to look at and even better to munch!

## Tecla From Sweden

Tecla was a golden-haired, blue-eyed little girl, with white skin and rosy cheeks, who lived in a quaint little village in Sweden, that northerly country of ancient and lofty mountains, of water falls and cataracts, of lakes and fertile plains, and rugged and picturesque islands lying like a fringe about its coast.

Tecla came from the northern part of Sweden where the native costume of the country is still worn in some small villages. She looked very pretty in her yellow dress and her white apron with stripes running horizontally in gay red and blue and green colors. Her scarf and little cap were brightly embroidered with flowers.

Tecla lived on the side of a mountain in a comfortable homestead, with stables for the goats, a sheepcot, and another workhouse to smoke the bacon in, and a little cabin to store the cheeses, the flour and the salted beans for use during the long winter months when the snow lay white and heavy over the slopes and pasture lands. The farmhouse itself was painted a gay red and had a small white fence around it.

**Winter Evenings**

Inside, the house was simply but cosily furnished. Tecla's father worked hard at the sawmill, which was near the farmstead. He made a fine sofa and chairs for the living room where Tecla and her parents and small brother August often gathered around the table on the early winter evenings.

Then, while her mother knit busily on warm socks, or crocheted a little sweater for the baby Nils who was tucked away in his little wooden bed, snug and warm, Tecla's father read them old Swedish folk stories or told them legends of the early days in their fine country.

Tecla loved the winter months because then she could go skiing. Although she was a little girl she loved ski running, or skidlopning as she called it. This required considerable skill but like most Swedish children Tecla began to ski when she was very very tiny, and she felt at home even in the more difficult parts of the sport.

**When the Sun Stayed Up**

She would come home, her rosy cheeks like apples, her golden hair flying in the breeze, to find a large pitcher of warm milk and buttered knackebrod, a flat rye bread that was very tasty. And sometimes there was kringla, a ring twisted cake that was very, very good.

Tecla loved the days when the fleet winds whistled down the great chimney, but even better, she liked the summertime, for in Sweden for one whole month the days never end. The sun rides high in the heavens and never sets. Then her father would tell her the ancient legend about the sun god Baldur, who conquered the frost giants and caused the sun to shine all through the night.

## Coronation Concerts For Children

A new piece of music by Sir Walford Davies, Master of the King's Musick, has been dedicated to two little sisters—the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose—who will go with the Queen to the Central Hall, Westminster, London, to hear it performed for the first time at one of the coronation concerts for children, which are to begin on April 6.

These concerts, at which music by British composers only will be heard, are being given especially for school children who will be admitted by invitations sent to school authorities. The works will be performed by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

## *A Visit to the Flower Show*

It was all cold and blustery in the street
And the wind blew the straws about my feet.
But in the hall the daffodils were fair;
Roses and lilies sweetened all the air.
I saw the windmill, and the jonquils bowed
To the tulips and hyacinths. There was such a crowd
Of people and flowers! But I loved best of all,
The little garden by the waterfall;
Where bee skeps sat beneath the trees and where
The ferns and herbs grew in the shadows there.
Yes, I loved that the best; the water fell
Drop upon drop: I listened: I could tell,
Although there were no bees, just what it should
Be like in real summer in a wood.

So we went out and in the March cold street
The wind blew blustery straws about my feet.

A. J. E.

From "Princess Elizabeth and Her Dogs," by Michael Chance (Dutton)

**"Dookie" With Princess Elizabeth**

## Books of Fun and Fancy

**Book Reviews**

A cat who uses his eyes and his ears a bit more than others is sure to go far. And when, in addition, he is a tiny kitten the color of orange marmalade, and can do some pretty dancing steps, who can resist him? Certainly not Nat the Gipsy, or the child at the Fair, or Mr. Wadesky, who owned the tigers.

Not even the tigers themselves—Queenie and Prince—could resist that absurd little scrap of yellow fluff. And so it came about that Nell, their keeper's wife, made a little harness of cloth for the kitten and stitched it all over with sequins so that it glittered. Then into the ring the kitten rode perched high up on the tigress's back, wearing his bright harness and held securely by two plaited silk ropes clipped to her collar.

That was a big adventure itself, but it was only the first exciting one of many which are told in "The Yellow Cat," by Mary Grigs. For after the show one night, there was a visit to the little girl in the attic, and that ended in a long chase that led to a boat and, with many, many adventures along the way, a journey right across Russia to China. This is an entertaining story, well told.

* * *

Eight dogs are the companions of the two little Princesses whose father is to be crowned King of England within a few weeks.

Two Pembrokeshire Corgis—Dookie and Jane—are the Princesses own dogs and are with them constantly. Corgis are known as the little cattle dogs of Wales and are reddish brown in color, Jane being slightly darker than Dookie. They delight to play games of hide and seek with each other and a still more exciting game of jumping over either of their mistresses—Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose—whenever opportunities occur.

The other six dogs in the royal household are three Yellow Labradors, Mimsy and her son and daughter, Stiffy and Scrummy, which belong to King George himself; a long-haired gray and white Tibetan Lion Dog called Choo-Choo, as a tribute to his Oriental ancestry; Judy, a Golden Retriever, and Ben, a black Cocker Spaniel.

"Princess Elizabeth and Her Dogs," by Michael Chance, is a charming picture book with many photographs of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth as well as their two young daughters and their family of dogs.

The pictures show them in informal poses in home-like surroundings at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park and in London. There are several pictures of the miniature house which the people of Wales presented to Princess Elizabeth on her sixth birthday. The house, Y Bwthyn Bach (The Little House), is timbered and thatched. It stands in the rose garden of the Royal Lodge and is entirely cared for and kept spick and span by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose themselves.

* * *

A most unusual journey was that taken by Geraldine, Giles and Margaret, who were called the Yew Tree children because they spent most of their time at home in England under a yew tree that had been growing for hundreds of years.

It was Penelope's idea at first, which was a good thing, for she was just enough older to make it possible for the children to go in her care, without feeling actually that there was a grown up with them. It happened really because the children were interested in the lives of people who "did things." Jean Henri Fabre was one of their favorites because he was such a nice man and found out so many things about the insects that made their lives real stories.

Penelope's idea was that they should spend their holiday in France, go to all the places where the Insect Man lived and write their own life of him as they went along. This was just what they did, and what a good idea it would be for other children to study in the same way the lives and work of people in whom they are interested! The story of the journey through the Fabre country is told in "The Insect Man," by Eleanor Doorly.

* * *

"Keema of the Monkey People," by W. J. Wilwerding, is a tale of blue monkeys in the Ruvu jungle of East Africa. Keema has an active life as he chases through the tree tops, growing from a tiny helpless monkey baby to a leader of his tribe.

Mr. Wilwerding has spent many years in the African jungle and the story of Keema is a realistic tale of jungle life.

* * *

Children who have laughed over the exploits of Nicodemus with the Houn' Dog and the Little Black Pig will send up shouts of delight when they hear that this small Negro boy is with us again in a very funny picture book, "Nicodemus and Petunia," by Inez Hogan.

Petunia is a new playmate whom Nicodemus takes with him when he goes "somewhere special." He had a lucky stone in his pocket; at least he thought it was a lucky stone, but that didn't help Petunia much when she climed into a tree and meant to fly up—but came down instead.

* * *

Another delightful picture book, in a small size for very little folk, is "Molly and Michael," by Florence Bourgeois. It is a story of Molly and Michael who went in a sleigh to Grandpa's farm when the snow was so deep it was high over their heads. Great fun they had when Grandpa strapped a pair of snowshoes on each of them and many interesting things they found. There are many lovely colored pictures.

E. C.

* * *

"The Little Boy and His House" is an attractive picture book with an instructive story running through it. There are numerous colored drawings by the authors, the two well-known artists, Stephen Bone and Mary Adshead.

At first the little boy has no house at all, and he is too cold, and too hot, and very wet, and nearly blown away by turn. So he wisely goes to his uncle to say he wants to build himself a house. His uncle is a very helpful person, and in order that the little boy may choose the type of building he would like, they set off together on a tour round the world to see the many different houses people live in.

The cave in Spain is too damp and dark and dirty, and the African mud house is too hot, and the Indian tent is inclined to blow away, and the Chinese boat house rocks too much, and the Eskimo's snow house melts when the sun gets strong.

So, in the end, because he is English, he decides to build an English house of English bricks. His uncle shows him what to do, and when it is finished he is warm in winter, and cool in summer, and dry when it rains, and sheltered when it blows, in fact it is a splendid house altogether.

D. A. L.

**The Yellow Cat,** by Mary Grigs. Illustrated by Isobel and John Morton Sale. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.25.

**Princess Elizabeth and Her Dogs,** by Michael Chance. Illustrated with photographs. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc. $1.

**The Insect Man,** by Eleanor Doorly. Illustrated with woodcuts by Robert Gibbings. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $1.50.

**Keema of the Monkey People,** by Walter J. Wilwerding. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

**Nicodemus and Petunia,** by Inez Hogan. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. Inc., $1.00.

**Molly and Michael,** by Florence Bourgeois. Illustrated by the author. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co. 50 cents.

**The Little Boy and His House,** by Stephen Bone and Mary Adshead. London: J. M. Dent. 7s. 6d. net.

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# End of 'Bolshevik Era' Seen In Trotzkyist Plot Trials; Middle-Class Socialism Looms

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—The January conspiracy trial in Moscow marked the end of one era in Soviet Russia and the beginning of another. The 20 years since the revolution might be described as the "Bolshevik Era"; the stage into which the country now enters might be called the Era of the Soviet Patriot.

If one half of the testimony in this trial was true—and most independent observers were convinced that it was true—the fact emerges that the victorious Bolshevik faction now in power can no longer entrust positions of responsibility to survivors of the old opposition Bolshevik factions. It is safer to trust those once described as "class enemies."

The Russian revolution brought into power the Bolshevik Party, with a membership in 1917 of about 25,000 men and women. This party, held together by the genius of V. I. Lenin, succeeded in establishing a firm hold upon the country, and gradually, through a process of disrupting one hostile group after another, successfully set up a state which owned outright, or directly controlled, the entire economy of the country.

**Old Groups Destroyed**

The process destroyed traditional social groups — aristocrats, merchants, capitalists, independent farmers, religious organizations—which were jointly or separately attacked and broken up and lost their identity and influence. The country was swiftly organized into "one vast syndicate," controlled and operated by a little group of men—the leaders of the party.

Until Lenin's passing in 1924, the members of the party remained united under his leadership. But after his passing the party began to disintegrate into fractions struggling for supreme control. The struggle continued for five years, and was conducted openly, with growing bitterness and violence. Finally, in 1929, Joseph Stalin and his associates overcame the last of the factions, and have since suppressed interparty factions by force, just as the party had previously suppressed contending groups outside the party.

The defeated party factions were numerous, but the three most important were those led by Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinovieff, and Nikolai Bucharin. These men all claimed Lenin's support for their leadership and opinions. Joseph Stalin overcame them only by outmaneuvering them politically and then banishing and exiling all factional leaders.

**New Concept of State**

In supreme control, the Stalin group began to construct their own conception of a socialist state. As the years passed, they permitted opposition leaders to return to the party if they first humbled themselves by public recantations of their former views. After being tested for a time in unimportant work many of them were given positions of considerable responsibility.

The January trial proved that few, if any, of these man really abandoned their ideas or their hatred for Joseph Stalin. The humiliation he visited upon them, and continued to visit upon them even after they had recanted, burned deeply into their souls. Secretly and at great personal risk, it is said, they began to combine into a united opposition group. Prevented from fighting openly for their ideas and for position, they sank their previous differences in a common hatred for the head of the state, and conspired to overthrow him by force. They admitted in the January trial that they were willing to risk plunging their country and the world into war to accomplish this purpose.

**Not Discovered for Years**

The conspirators were so successful that they were not discovered for years. Meanwhile, they had done much damage to Soviet industry and transportation and had plotted with German and Japanese leaders for joint war against the Stalin regime. They enlisted hundreds of fanatical or embittered men and women, who are still being discovered and arrested. But it is significant that their leaders were all Bolsheviks. Former aristocrats, capitalists, farmers were little concerned.

All Bolsheviks except those who consistently supported Mr. Stalin in the interparty struggles have therefore become suspect. In the new era now opening, Mr. Stalin is likely to depend for support upon his own close associates, younger party members who have not been "infected" by his Bolshevik opponents, and upon members of the old aristocracy and "bourgeoisie" who preferred Joseph Stalin to his more fanatical opponents.

In the circumstances, Soviet Russia is likely to develop more rapidly into a new sort of "middle-class state"; a state which is socialist in the sense that the state owns or directly controls the country's entire industry, agriculture and trade—but is "middle-class" in the sense that this "one vast syndicate" is operated by a bureaucracy drawn from the old "privileged" classes as well as from the most intelligent workers and peasants.

## Shift of Moscow Official

MOSCOW, March 29 (AP)—Nicolai Krestinsky, Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, was removed from his post today and named Vice Commissar of Justice under Nicolai Krylenko.

No reason was given for the surprise shift, and no successor to Mr. Krestinsky was named in announcement of the change.

## Potato Feed Value High

Experiments conducted in Louisiana indicate that 100 pounds of potatoes have the feed value of 250 pounds of corn silage.

# Stalin Demands Added Vigilance From Communists

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW, March 29—Joseph Stalin has declared relentless warfare upon his political opponents who are all now loosely designated as Trotzkyists.

In a fighting program for the ruling Communist Party published Monday, Mr. Stalin pictures Russia as a socialist island in a hostile capitalist world. Internal and external enemies have united in a common movement to overthrow the Soviet regime, he declares. Opposition within the party, therefore, must be regarded as identical with foreign spies and agents must be treated accordingly.

To combat this allegedly united hostility, Mr. Stalin demands the organization of Communists as an army prepared for war, guarding itself against spies and wreckers within and open enemies without—never relaxing its vigilance.

Mr. Stalin ridicules those who assumed that the "class struggle" would disappear with the arrival of Socialism. "Actually it becomes tenser," he said, "as the united enemies adopt more desperate measures to attack, when they see Soviet successes. Communists, too, must adopt fiercer methods for combating them."

Mr. Stalin told the Party members that they would become "dizzy from economic success" and be hence lulled into a false sense of security. He warned them that Communists could never rest secure while capitalism survived. Now that technicians are being trained for directing the economic branches of the Government, Mr. Stalin said that the party must concentrate upon detecting and destroying their enemies and politically educating themselves and all Soviet citizens.

# Germany Places New Limits On Press Freedom

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—A campaign to abolish European newspaper freedom has been launched by Germany's controlled press, without mentioning the LaGuardia incident, under the direction of Wilhelm Weiss, president of the National Journalists' Association.

In a special edition of the newspaper 12 Uhr Blatt, which published contributions from 20 European editors, Herr Weiss declared "the real revolutionaries of European press reform no longer adhere to the principle of freedom of the press. This freedom is, in reality, defended only by reactionaries of a past epoch."

"National Socialist Germany has made it impossible for the German press to slander foreign nations or incite their leaders," declared the newspaper, without mentioning specific incidents.

Germany twice protested remarks of New York's Mayor, Fiorello LaGuardia, widely quoted in newspapers, deemed derogatory to Reich-führer Hitler. Mayor LaGuardia urged "a chamber of horrors" at the New York World's Fair to include a figure of the "brown-shirted fanatic who is menacing the peace of Europe."

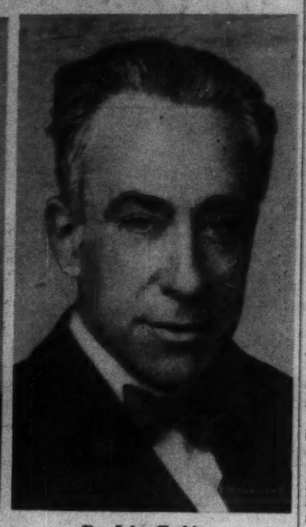
In an introductory editorial the newspaper, edited by Wilhelm Fanderl, a national Socialist party member, quoted a "noted German authority," believed in newspaper circles to be Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister of Press and Propaganda, as having complained about an anti-German campaign abroad.

Such attacks should be opposed with good will "but lacking this good will, with all the means of the power of a modern state, is even better," he was quoted as saying.

The article was captioned "How Can the European Press Serve Peace?"

## *Juilliard Dean Promoted*

Ernest Hutcheson
Appointed President of Juilliard School of Music



Dr. John Erskine
Resigns Post in Order to Devote More Time to Writing

# Julliard School Selects New Head

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 29—Ernest Hutcheson, dean of the Juilliard School of Music and widely-known concert pianist, has been appointed president of the school following resignation of Dr. John Erskine. Mr. Hutcheson has been dean of the Juilliard institution since it was established a decade ago.

In announcing the change of leadership yesterday, the school's board of directors said Dr. Erskine, formerly professor of English at Columbia University, wished to be released from administrative duties in order to give more time to writing, a field in which he has achieved a wide reputation.

Mr. Hutcheson is to be assisted as president of the Juilliard school by Oscar Wagner, formerly assistant dean and director of the Institute of Musical Art.

# New Child Labor Amendment Is Submitted

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 29—A new and revised child labor amendment was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Breaking with the current child labor amendment which has been before state legislatures for the past 13 years, Senator Vandenberg proposes that an age limit of 16 instead of 18 years should be set up. He also urges modifications in the phraseology of the 13-year-old amendment, and in the preamble recommends that it should be submitted to the 48 states for immediate ratification under the system of state conventions.

By this plan, Senator Vandenberg declared, the whole matter could be settled in 90 days. If the Administration is prepared to put its full force behind his proposal, he declared that it could be adopted and made the law before Congress adjourned.

The Vanderberg proposal is designed to eliminate the opposition which has frustrated enactment of the current, long-pending child labor amendment, which has just run into a series of new rejections in the state legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Wyoming and other states, making it certain that it cannot be adopted this year.

To date the score of the current amendment, with maximum limit of federal regulation set at 18 years, is ratification by 28 states, with another eight states' approval necessary to put it into law, but at the same time, as pointed out by Senator Vandenberg, it has been rejected, at one time or another, by the legislatures of 36 states, with a serious question as to its constitutionality, even if now accepted, because of the long delay.

After the introductory clause, dealing with the method of submission, the new Vandenberg proposal follows:

"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit and prohibit the labor for hire of persons under 16 years of age.

"Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

**Change in Section One**

The second section of the above is identical with the pending child labor amendment. The first section differs, however, in major points, particularly in the age limit, and in the elimination of the power proposed for Congress to "regulate" labor. Section 1 of the original child labor amendment reads as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

It was in the word "regulate" that objection centered, it being charged that Congress might abuse the power so as to prescribe a child's education, or ban the normal "chores" of a boy or girl. The Vandenberg substitute is designed to meet objections offered by high members of the Roman Catholic Church and others to the word "regulate."

The age limit selected is a compromise between the 18-year maximum of the current amendment and the 14 years proposed recently by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.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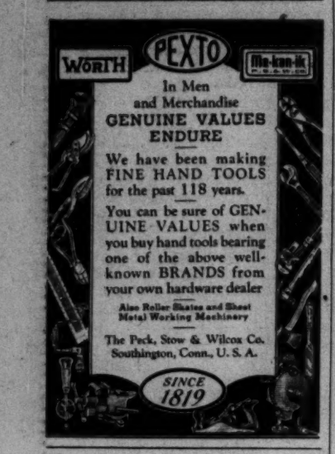
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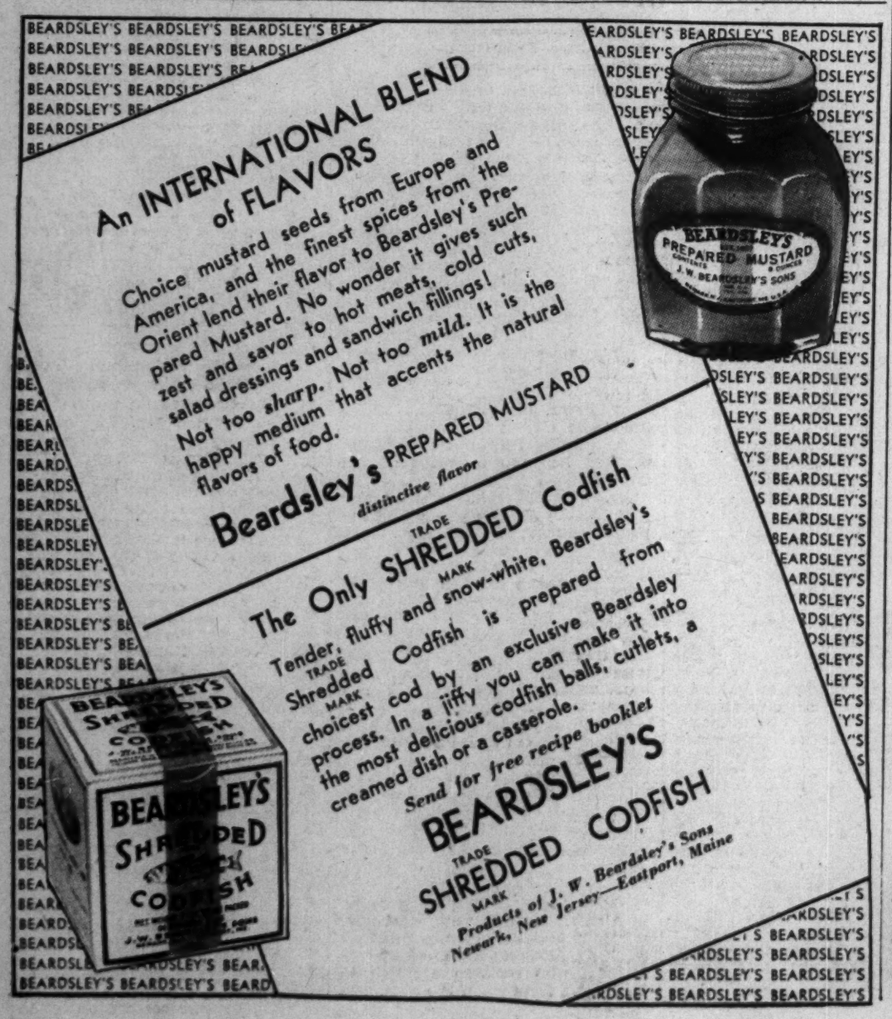
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1937

## Federal Laws Sought to Aid State Compacts

### Action Urged to Protect Sections With High Labor Standards

### Drive Is Mapped

### Many Factors Join to Retard Movement, Parkman Says

Federal legislation protecting high labor standard states from the unfair competition of states with low standards remains the sole hope to revitalize the now stagnated movement for interstate labor compacts, Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts compacts commission, declared today.

Former State Senator Parkman's statement came as the result of adoption by the Massachusetts House of Representatives of a memorial urging passage of a federal law barring from shipment and sale in a high labor standard state products manufactured under low standard labor conditions. The memorial now awaits concurring action in the Senate.

Mr. Parkman has expected 1937 to be a banner compact year, inasmuch as every state legislature is or has been in session.

However, federal interest in the compact method of retaining those labor standards established under the NRA has since waned and the Roosevelt Administration is centering its attention upon national legislation.

Further, northern states have been reluctant to enter into compacts raising their own standards because of the fear of increased competition from the low standard southern states.

**Sees Interest Renewed**

The third factor retarding the once promising interstate labor compact movement is the recent United States Supreme Court decision declaring mandatory state minimum wage legislation unconstitutional. This eliminated from the compact field one of three compacts under negotiation, that on minimum wages. The others would prohibit child labor and provide for a 40-hour week.

Mr. Parkman contended passage of the proposed federal law would undoubtedly renew interest in the interstate compact movement, because the compacting states would be protected from the influx of goods manufactured under low labor standards.

Those states which have been primarily interested in labor compacts, namely, the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, contain a large proportion of the consuming population of the United States, Mr. Parkman explained.

Should these states join forces in a compact, Mr. Parkman argued, this great economic market would be barred to the products of low labor standard states. Thus, the resulting economic pressure would be so great that the latter states would soon succumb and raise their labor standards to a higher level.

Mr. Parkman pointed out several bills providing protection for high labor standard states are now before Congress. He believes other states are prepared to memoralize Congress for passage of such a bill.

**Court Ruling Aids**

The impetus for the legislation was provided by a recent Supreme Court decision declaring constitutional legislation barring transportation and sale of prison-made goods to states which prohibit the sale of prison-made products in the open market.

The decision on the prison-made goods law is believed to have cleared the way for legislation to erect barriers against interstate commerce in products of low labor standard states.

Meanwhile, the labor compact movement has become so stagnant that Mr. Parkman is heading a drive to eliminate the present Massachusetts interstate labor compact commission and to establish in its place a commission on interstate co-operation.

The proposed new commission would be empowered to negotiate interstate compacts on various subjects including labor, crime, uniform automobile legislation and taxation. Similar commissions are now working in several other states, including New Jersey which started the movement for interstate crime compacts, four of which have been ratified by the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

## City Wins First Battle In Suit Against Curley

**Boston News Today**

### Judge Overrules Defendants' Plea

The City of Boston won the first skirmish in court today in its suit to recover $50,000 from former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, alleged to have been retained after settlement of a damage suit brought by the General Equipment Corporation.

This came in the overruling by Judge Harold P. Williams of the demurrer and plea in bar of the defendants to the suit.

No reason was given by Judge Williams in his brief notation. He merely presented his ruling and decree saying that the demurrer was overruled and the plea "is adjudged insufficient."

In their technical actions, in court, former Governor Curley and Dr. Santosuosso sought to have the case transferred from the equity session to the law session in order that they might have a jury trial. In the case of the plea in bar they sought to have the case thrown out of court on a technicality saying that the city had no interest in the money and that the money belonged to the General Equipment Corporation because of the settlement of the case in court.

An answer now must be filed by the defendants within 10 days. Thereon a date will be set for a hearing before a single justice of the Superior Court.

The plea and demurrer brought by the defendants were argued last Wednesday by Attorney Wendell P. Murray for the former Governor and Prof. Frank L. Simpson for Dr. Santosuosso. Attorney Edward F. McClennen was special counsel for the city.

### House Rejects Oath Amendment

The House of Representatives, by a voice vote, today refused to concur with a Senate amendment to a bill repealing the Teachers' Oath law. The amendment provided that teachers now under oath may apply to be absolved from its operation.

The debate in the House was short when Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican whip, declared the amendment was put on merely to confuse the issue.

If the Senate continues to insist on the amendment a conference committee of both branches will be appointed to iron out the difficulties.

### 'El' Removal Plan Opposed

Opponents of the bill authorizing trustees of the Boston Metropolitan District to purchase and remove the Atlantic avenue elevated structure appeared before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today.

Lincoln Bryant, representing the town council of Milton, offered a redrafted bill requiring the Boston Elevated itself to remove the structure at its own expense, instead of the plan proposed in the original bill under which the district would issue $2,500,000 bonds with which to buy the structure and demolish it.

When proponents of the bill appeared several days ago, Henry I. Harriman, representing the Boston Elevated trustees, declared demolition would not cost a cent because of the savings resulting from its removal, and that the cost of purchasing the structure would be amply repaid by other savings.

This reasoning, Mr. Bryant declared, he was completely unable to follow. Even if savings were effected, he asserted, they would do no more than reduce outstanding bonds, and the district alone would still be responsible for the $2,500,000 cost of buying and demolishing the elevated.

His point was, he said, that "the structure in question is not worth anything because it costs more to keep it up than it is worth. It is costing the Elevated $7000 a month a keep it here."

The board of directors of the Boston Elevated are not removing the structure themselves to save this expense, Mr. Bryant stated, simply because they are trying to keep their road intact "as a convenient hold-up proposition."

The passage of the original bill, he insisted, would amount to a present of $2,500,000 stuffed into the capacious pockets of Elevated stockholders.

### Police Seeking Neville Associate

Following the questioning today of one of the trustees of the Bainton Associates, the investment service set up here by John N. Neville (John Bruce Heath) on alleged promises of 6-to-25 per cent per month profit, the Attorney General's office telegraphed the New York police for assistance in locating an associate of Neville.

This associate is described as a "foreign nobleman" who now conducts a shop in New York's art center. The attorney general's office declined to explain what part this man had in the alleged "get-rich-quick" scheme.

The prosecutor's office is trying to speed up the check on the bookkeeping accounts of Neville here and in New York in order to present the case to a special session of the Suffolk grand jury by the end of this week.

One investor, a Boston and Fichburg woman, told Assistant Attorney General Arthur V. Sullivan and Captain John A. Dorsey of the State police that she had given Neville a check for $4000 and another for $3000 for investment and that he then asked her for an additional $500 "for a flyer." The promoter advised his client that he did not want to "disturb" the other amounts.

### Hyde Park Gas Bill Has Hearing

Some 4000 residents of the Hyde Park district would be saved $12,000 annually by passage of the bill permitting the city of Boston to take over the property of the Hyde Park and Dedham Gas and Electric Company and to lease it to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Representative Patrick J. Welsh of Hyde Park, House Democratic leader, declared today.

## They Work in Forenoon Only In Seychelles 30-Hour Week

Tales of happy islands where a 30-hour week has been in force for years and production goes on while workers "sit down," were brought up from southern seas by Sir Gordon J. Lethem, passenger on the Canadian National Steamships' Lady Drake, which landed 88 30-day West Indian cruise passengers at Commonwealth pier this morning, before continuing to Saint John and Halifax.

Sir Gordon has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in the Leeward Islands since January, but he sang the praises of the Seychelles group in the Indian ocean, where he held similar posts for two years previously.

The native workers in those 92 islands, he said, work from 6 a. m. to 11 a. m. six days a week on the coconut plantations. But this work consists largely of sitting down and watching the palms grow after planting them and giving them certain regular attentions.

"Of course," he admitted, "the natives only get about 30 shillings a month, though. But food and shelter for them in those islands, where nature has been so generous, cost practically nothing."

The total area of the Seychelles, he continued, is about 700 square miles. They were settled by the French in the 18th century.

After his first two months in Antigua, in the Leeward group, Governor Lethem notes a marked upswing in economic conditions—which are based there upon sugar production and the British sugar policy. The improvement, he declared, is largely due to a great increase in the volume of trade with Canada—a good deal of which is cared for by the Canadian National "Lady" ships.

This season there has been "an amazing amount of rain," he added, which is resulting in a bumper sugar crop, although indications point to fairly low prices for the product.

But the Seychelles—to which Sir Gordon was sent after 23 years in the British Colonial service in Nigeria—are his favorite topic. They might very well be called paradise gardens, he declared fervently, and there is actually a legend that the Garden of Eden was really located on them.

Accompanying Governor Lethem are his wife and 12-year-old daughter Mary. After visiting Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Niagara Falls, Lady Lethem and Mary will sail on the Georgic from New York for the British Isles, where the latter is a student at St. Leonard's School, in St. Andrews, Scotland.

The Governor must return to Antigua to be at his post in time to carry on simultaneously ceremonies in connection with the Coronation in London.

## World Citizens Held Need By De Madariaga

### Broad Viewpoint Urged as Basis for Action on World Problems

### U. S. Aid Sought

A plea for "world mindedness" as a first step before human activities may be organized on a world basis was made here last night by Salvador de Madariaga, former Spanish Ambassador to the United States.

He is in this country seeking support for a proposed World Foundation to develop public support for international co-operation in solving problems, both political and economic, that transcend national frontiers.

In an address at the Ford Hall Forum, the former Spanish delegate to the League of Nations lauded the League as "the embryo of world government" of a federated type, but in practical vein admitted its ineffectiveness in major crises so far.

"The instrument is there, but not the spirit to carry it on," he declared. "We need to develop first a world citizenship and world patriotism."

**Need U. S. in League**

The former ambassador, who declined to discuss the present civil war raging in his country, also said it will be necessary to have the United States a member of the League before it can be fully effective.

The proposed World Foundation, which Señor de Madariaga has been disoussing since his arrival in the United States early in January, already has reached beyond the theoretical stage.

Local groups are meeting regularly in New York and Chicago and London and are in process of formation in about 10 other American cities, according to Mrs. R. Cranston, secretary of the Advisory Committee of the Foundation, who was in Boston over the week end, although not in connection with Señor de Madariaga's visit.

It is expected the Foundation will be incorporated in Washington in the next few months, Mrs. Cranston said.

Trustees of the proposed organization at present are James G. McDonald, former official of the Foreign Policy Association and now an associate editor of the New York Times; Mountford Mills, Boston attorney; Jean Monnet, New York banker; Ray Lyman Wilbur, former United States Secretary of the Interor, and Señor de Madariaga.

The proposed organization is the idea of an advisory council of prominent liberals of the United States and several European countries, who first announced their project in London last summer.

The advisory council consists of the Baron Allen of Hurtwood, Sir Norman Angell, W. Arnold-Foster, M. J. Bonn, Guglielmo Ferrero, W. E. Hocking, G. A. Johnston, Stephen King-Hall, the Earl of Lytton, Thomas Mann, Fernand Maurette, Gilbert Murray, E. J. Phelan, H. S. L. Polak, Jules Romains, Sir Arthur Salter, Arnold Toynbee and Mr. Wilbur.

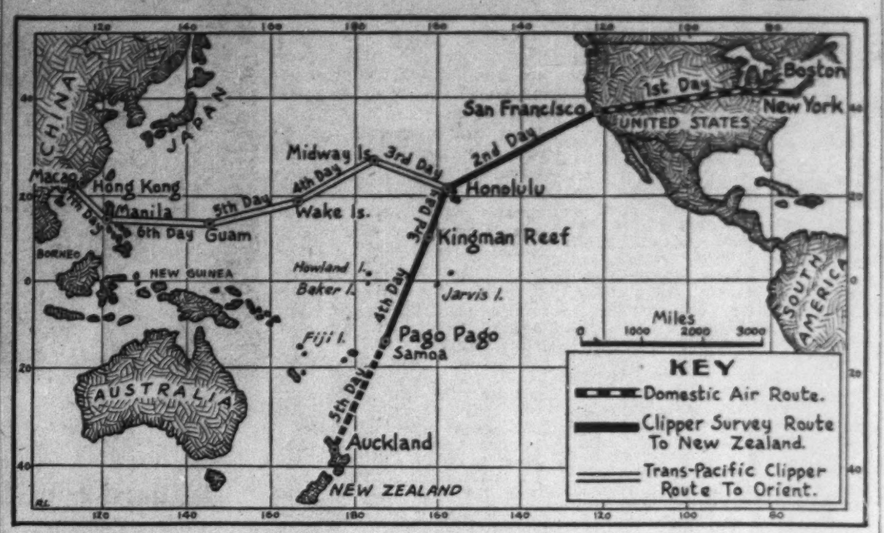
**"World State" Explained**

In reply to questions from the floor after his address at the Ford Hall Forum, Señor de Madariaga said a "world state" can only be "an organization for co-ordinating the activities of all states" without interfering with local affairs of those states.

He referred to the local independence of American states, which nevertheless handle their common problems through a Federal Government at Washington. To illustrate the surmounting of language differences, he cited Switzerland which for years has been a federal republic with no national tongue but large groups speaking French, German and Italian respectively.

He predicted the early downfall of fascist and communist states and defended democratic governments as havens of individual liberty.

## Aerial Routes to China and South Seas




By a Staff Artist

**Seven Days From Boston to China**

Map Shows Plane Routes From Atlantic Seaboard to Macao, China, and Auckland, New Zealand, by Way of Honolulu

## Four Days by Air From Boston To South Sea Isles

Evidence of Boston's air-mindedness was shown with the departure early this morning of the exhibition plane from Boston Common. The plane, incidentally, with others of its type, is a link between the Hub and the history-making survey flight from San Francisco, Calif., to New Zealand now halted at Pago Pago, Samoa, as pilots await better weather.

The exhibition plane, whose prototypes are scheduled to fly the "first leg" of the journey from here to Newark, N. J., "outbound to Samoa," was visited by 34,828 persons during the past week, according to local officials of American Airlines. Easter Sunday attendance alone was 7185 persons. The craft is one of the new 21-passenger Douglas planes regularly used by the airline between here and Newark.

Similar enthusiasm for things aeronautical also is registered at the "box office," for according to the airline company's figures, Boston contributes nearly 10 per cent of its total revenue passenger traffic, being surpassed only by New York and Chicago. In fact, to properly honor Boston the company broke one of its rules to name a flagship plane the "Boston." The other planes are given state designations. The company is planning to hold "open house" at the airport each Sunday aboard one of its spare flagships.

The new air service down across the south Pacific will bring Boston within four days of Samoa and within five days of New Zealand.

Domestic air services now carry the traveler from Boston to San Francisco overnight. One day out from San Francisco brings the voyager to Honolulu, another to Kingman Reef and on the fourth day he arrives in Pago Pago (pronounced pango pango), Tutuila, capital of the islands. Continuing, the fifth day's journey brings him to Auckland, New Zealand, where flowers grow lush the year round.

Trans-Pacific aviation has rescued a half dozen pinpoints on the map from obscurity and attention is focused on Samoa where the clipper is awaiting better weather. This last stage of the journey from Samoa to New Zealand produces an oddity of time which might interest Mr. Ripley.

As many know, the world's day begins at the international date line, which roughly parallels meridian 180. At this point westbound traffic adds a day and eastbound traffic loses a day. Thus a flight from Samoa, east of the "line," to New Zealand, west of the date line, will take a traveler from a spot where the day ends to a point where the day begins. An overnight journey, for instance, would begin and end on the same day. New Zealand is closest to the 180th meridian, when the new day begins.

Samoa is a cluster of six islands, of which five are inhabited, lying 2700 miles southeast of Honolulu. In 1900, Congress ratified an agree-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

### Traffic Violator's Identity Is Sought

*By the Associated Press*

Dedham, Mass., March 29

An unidentified, early morning traffic offender was booked at Dedham police station today on charges of failing to stop at an officer's signal and passing a red light, and thereupon was taken to a barn and given a good feed of hay.

The offender, a blanketed brown-and-white pony, without bridle or rider, clattered through the center of Dedham at 2:30 a. m. and, pursued by police on foot and in a cruising car, headed for Providence. Doubling back, it led the police again through Dedham Square and toward Boston before being captured.

## Providence Police Take Step to Ban Tow Car 'Chasing'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29—At the request of the Providence Bureau of Police and Fire, Public Prosecutor Donald O. Burke and City Solicitor Daniel F. Geary were to meet Attorney General John P. Hartigan today with the expressed purpose of framing legislation to penalize garage owners who are providing a "tow car nuisance."

The bureau charges that since installation of police radios, garages have installed receiving sets and send tow cars to the scene of an accident when the police are called. Often the repair crews reach the scene ahead of the police, it is said. In addition to answering calls designated as "accidents" by broadcasters, tow cars are said to go to locations where the police have sent cruisers to make an investigation.

Because of this annoyance, a "test call" was sent out recently. High police officials answered the call, as did the tow cars. Then the bureau decided it was time to act.

It was reported at police headquarters that the General Assembly probably would be asked to pass a law to ban interception of police calls for personal gain.

## Mediators Move To End Bus Strike In New England

Federal mediators sought today to end the strike of an undetermined number of bus drivers of the New England Transportation Company, which partly halted bus operations in Providence, R. I., and vicinity yesterday and today. The strikers are asking a wage increase from $31.50 to $36.50 for 900 miles of driving, also for union recognition and a closed shop.

A conference between officials of the bus company and striking drivers was begun at 2 p. m. today at the office of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston.

**Service Suspended**

Striking drivers, joined by machinists, inconvenienced returning Easter vacationists yesterday at Providence, Fall River, Mass., Woonsocket, R. I., and smaller points, by refusing to operate the buses.

Today bus transportation between Boston and Providence was virtually impossible on the New Haven subsidiaries. The runs of the New England Transportation Company were canceled from Providence to Boston and Fall River, Mass., and Bristol and Warren, R. I.

The lines of another subsidiary, the Interstate Transportation Company, out of Providence, were also affected. Service to Boston, Worcester, Mass., Hartford and Norwich, Conn., was halted.

**Trasnferred to Trains**

As on Sunday, the company transferred passengers to railroad trains in an effort to get them to their destinations. Buses from Boston operated as far as Attleboro, Mass., it was reported. There passengers transferred to train or to buses of other companies.

The mediation conference this afternoon was attended by A. Howard Myers, New England director of the National Labor Relations Board, and Miss Anna Weinstock of the United States Department of Labor.

Miss Weinstock, who arranged the peace meeting in Providence today and then left for Boston, said she felt the strike would be settled quickly. She said it was evident that both sides were in a co-operative mood.

Opposing sides in the labor dis-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

## New Hampshire WPA Head Sees Danger of Permanent Relief

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., March 29—William P. Fahey, state WPA administrator, believes that 50 per cent of the 9071 men and women now employed by the WPA in New Hampshire may never be absorbed by private industry.

This belief is based on the conclusion that it is difficult for people over 45 to receive employment in private industry. Of the 9071 employed by the WPA in New Hampshire, 2992 men and 601 women are between the ages of 45 and 64, while 870 more would be unable to receive employment in private industry because of other reasons. These two sources account for 49.2 per cent of the present case load.

"These figures enable us to conclude that 4463 persons, or 49.2 per cent of the present case load might not be expected to obtain private employment," declares the WPA report on the entrance of the plant stating that it is closed until further notice. And the management announced that it was willing to discuss the situation with the workers individually but not collectively. In the meantime the plant remains closed.

Meanwhile the C. I. O. continues its organization work in the textile and shoe fields. Officials are reluctant to give out figures as to their progress. In the shoe field organizers continue to use the method of calling workers at their homes. It is learned that textile organization headquarters are to be opened at Nashua where the C. I. O. workers appear to be centering their activities among the workers of the Nashua Manufacturing Company.

### The Labor Situation

The labor situation in New Hampshire has changed little during the past week. At Lisbon 270 workers who walked out at the woodworking plant of the Lisbon Company, Inc., have returned to their work after Gov. Francis P. Murphy suggested that work be resumed while an audit by auditors appointed by him made a study of the company's books to ascertain the company's ability to meet the 10 per cent wage increase demanded by the workers. An agreement between the company and workers states that a raise, if found to be possible after the audit, would take place seven days after the submission of the auditors' report. The company had told the workers that it was unable to grant the raise.

During the last week New Hampshire had its first sit-down strike. Workers of the Henniker Handle Company at Henniker were the sit-downers. Within a few hours after sitting down for a 10 per cent wage increase, the workers left the plant and resorted to old-time strike methods. The company placed a notice

### State Police Favored

Representatives of farmers' and poultry-growers' associations have placed their support behind the House bill which would create a state police system. The measure provides that the new department would take over the highway patrol now operated by the Motor Vehicle Department and certain functions of the attorney general's office. One of the factors which makes the plan favorable to the various interests in that it calls for very little added expense as the funds now used by the Motor Vehicle Department for the highway patrol would be turned over to the new department along with the funds now going to the attorney general's office for the functions which would be carried out by the police department.

### State Relief

In his annual report to the State Legislature, Harry O. Page, state director of relief, declared that a well-administered relief system demands an adequate staff of trained investigators with detailed investigation of applications and cases to determine if they are actually ell-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

## Proportional Ballot Backed By Civic Bodies

### Seven Groups Ask Legislature to Approve Referenda in All Towns

### Bill Up Tomorrow

### System Described as Fair to Both Majority and Minority Candidates

Passage of legislation permitting cities and towns to place the proportional representation election system before voters on referenda was urged by seven prominent civic organizations in a letter sent today to every Massachusetts senator and representative.

The "P. R." bill, reported favorably by the legislative committee on cities, will come before the House tomorrow for a vote. Support for the legislation was expressed by the Massachusetts Civic League, Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Federation of Women's Clubs, Boston Real Estate Exchange and Real Estate Owners' and Tenants' League of Boston.

**Provisions of Bill**

The bill filed by Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington and Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston provides that upon the petition of 10 per cent of the voters of a city or town the proportional representation question shall be placed before the community's voters on a referendum.

The joint letter sent legislators contained detailed explanation of the operation of the voting system.

"Voters use numbers—1, 2 3, etc.—to indicate their choices among the candidates instead of X marks. Ballots are not counted in many obscure precincts but in a central place in the presence of all candidates, the newspapers and the public," the letter explained.

"An outstanding feature of the system is that practically every ballot helps to elect a candidate. If no candidate has enough first-choice votes to elect immediately, the low men are dropped one by one and ballots are transferred to the next available choice of each voted until the desired number of officials are elected. If a man receives more than the necessary number of first-choice votes, the ballots he does not need are transferred to the next choices.

"The system for preferential voting, for a single official, is very similar. Low men are counted out and their ballots transferred until one

**Multi-Membered Bodies**

Proportional representation is used only in the election of city councilors, selectmen, school committeemen or members of other multi-membered bodies.

Provision also is made for a local vote under the preferential system for the election of single officials, such as a Mayor.

The "P. R." system is being used in such cities as Cincinnati, and Toledo, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va.; Boulder, Colo.; Winnipeg and Calgary, Canada. New York City adopted the system last November. It also is in use in the Irish Free State, Malta, Tasmania, Great Britain, South Africa, India, and Costa Rica.

**Operation Explained**

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## *Noises Wanted! N. H. 'Lab' Men Come to Rescue*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., March 29—Engineering students at the University of New Hampshire are receiving attention for the unusual manner in which they handled sound effects at a recent production of the university Dramatic Society.

When the script of the play called for the sound of an automobile starting and then driving away, the noise of squeaking brakes and the honking of horns in traffic, these sounds were delivered to the audience without resort to recordings.

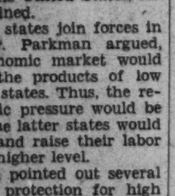
An amplifying system was installed in the back of the stage, and this was connected by wires with microphones in the university engineering laboratory. An actual car was put through the required paces at the correct time and the sounds were picked up on the microphones, transmitted over the wires, and worked into the play. In order that those preparing the sound effects might get their cues, a microphone on the stage carried the words of the play to the engineers.

### Metallurgists to Meet

Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced last night 500 engineers, metallurgists and foundrymen would convene at the Institute, April 9 and 10, to discuss problems in the design and manufacture of various types of casting. The conference will be the first of its kind in New England.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*




**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued fair with slight temperature change tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; moderate to fresh northwest and north winds.

**Maine:** Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

**All Other New England States:** Fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh to strong northwest and north winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | 9 | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 32 | 26 | Minneapolis | 26 | 26 |
| Bermuda | 56 | 54 | New Orleans | 40 | 40 |
| Chicago | 32 | 32 | New York | 32 | 26 |
| Denver | 28 | 28 | Norfolk | 38 | 34 |
| Helena | 28 | 24 | Philadelphia | 34 | 32 |
| Jacksonville | 40 | 40 | St. Louis | 32 | 32 |
| Kansas City | 32 | 32 | San Francisco | 50 | 50 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 52 | Washington | 34 | 32 |
| Miami | 56 | 56 | | | |

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. March 29
B—Minimum, March 28.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 12:48 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 12:80 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:39 p. m.

## *What—When—Where*

**In and Around Boston Tonight**

### Theaters

**Shubert—**
"Babes in Arms," starring Mitzi Green. Music by Rodgers and Hart. Costumes by Raymond Sovey. 8:30.

**Majestic—**
"The Deluge," an Arthur Hopkins production presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30.

**Plymouth—**
"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown and Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

### Movies

**South Station Theater—**

"March of Time," "Popeye," Travel picture, Miami, Florida, "It's a Living," "Oswald the Rabbit," latest newsreel and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Memorial—**
"When's Your Birthday," with Joe E. Brown. 10 a. m., 12:52, 3:44, 6:36, 9:28. Also "Quality Street," starring Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone. 11:22 a. m., 2:14, 5:06, 7:58, 10:44.

**State and Orpheum—**
"Maytime," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. State; 10:45 a. m. Both theatres: 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan, Judith Barrett, William Hall, Astrid Allwyn and Andy Devine. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

**Metropolitan—**
"Waikiki Wedding," starring Bing Crosby, Martha Raye, Bob Burns and Shirley Ross. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Stage: "Stepping Stars," revue. Also Mae Questel, 3 Wiere Bros., Stuart Morgan Dancers.

**Radio Programs On Page 10**

**Fine Arts—**
"Don Bosco," biography of a Roman Catholic saint. 1:30, 3:35, 5:36, 7:40, 9:40.

**Paramount and Fenway—**
"Swing High, Swing Low," starring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Penrod and Sam," with Billy Mauch and Harry Watson. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05 8:10.

**Modern—**
"John Meade's Woman," 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent and Helen Burgess. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

**Boston—**
"The Soldier and the Lady," Anton Walbrook. 10:53 a. m., 1:54, 4:55, 7:38, 10:21. Stage: "Café International," revue.

**Tremont—**
"Student Tour," with Jimmie Durante and Charles Butterworth. 8:45, 11:27 a. m., 2:09, 5:15, 8:21. Also "Winterset," starring Margo and Burgess Meredith. 10:11 a. m., 12:53, 3:48, 6:54, 10.

**Art and Sports Events**

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guild is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sport Page.

**University—**
"Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 3, 6:30, 9:55. Also "Champagne Waltz," with Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. Also "March of Time." 4:35, 8:05.

**Exeter—**
"Secret Valley," with Richard Arlen and Virginia Grey. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50. Also "After the Thin Man," starring Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:45, 5:50, 8:50.

**Colonial—**
Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

**Uptown—**
"Green Light," with Errol Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

### Music

**Brown Hall—**
Concert by the Conservatory String Orchestra. Putnam Aldrich, harpsichordist, Louise Came, harpist. 8:15.

### Other Events

**Longy School of Music—**
Lecture on modern piano music by Willi Apel. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8.

### Tomorrow

**State Federation of Women's Clubs—**
American Home and Youth Conference. Hotel Statler. 10.

**Advertising Club—**
Regular weekly meeting. "Bugs" Baer, guest. Hotel Touraine. 12:30.

**Women's City Club—**
Sylvia G. Dreyfus, on "Serge Koussevitsky: A Personal Portrait." 40 Beacon Street. 12:30.

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
"Saints and Symbols" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

# 'Cash and Carry' Neutrality Viewed as Futile in Face Of Huge Foreign Investments

Cash and carry measures of Senator Gerald P. Nye's pending neutrality program would not curb United States business activity in time of war, but would, on the contrary, create the greatest wartime business boom this country has ever known.

This reply was made by Prof. Theodore Smith of Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Senator Nye's statement before the Foreign Policy Association meeting at the Copley-Plaza Saturday afternoon that "war business in the future will mean war for the United States."

The people of Great Britain and Canada, to mention only one foreign investment group, hold about $2,380,000,000 in United States stocks and bonds, Professor Smith declared. After Great Britain, in wartime, had spent all its cash for war materials, these investments offer another alternative.

**British Example**

The British Government, Professor Smith continued, could call in such foreign investments from the public and exchange these for government bonds. Then the government could sell these stocks and bonds in the American market and obtain cash for more war purchases —$2,380,000,000 worth.

If necessary the British Government, Professor Smith asserted, could even sell these investments below prevailing market prices at a slight loss to obtain cash. Thus not only would the very object of the neutrality program be defeated—to keep United States business activity at a normal, peacetime level—but also the stability of the American financial markets would be threatened.

A cash balance of $2,380,000 would allow Great Britain the basis for carrying on war, according to Professor Smith, for perhaps a year and a half.

Senator Nye conceded that Professor Smith had brought up a point which could hardly be disputed. "But the way to meet that issue," he replied, "is to take action before war does come."

**Solution Being Sought**

Washington is aware, the Senator continued, that this control of stocks by foreign countries could be used as a terrific, demoralizing power on this country and that officials in the Administration are at work on the problem.

For further evidence against a cash and carry neutrality policy, Professor Smith turned to the Jefferson embargoes in 1807 at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. That embargo reduced foreign trade in the United States from $7.60 per capita to $1.45 he reported.

The drop in export trade between 1807 and 1808 "almost tore the country apart; New England seriously considered secession," he declared. If an embargo were attempted today it would disrupt our commerce and bring a near collapse to our agriculture, the professor warned.

**Burden on South**

Such a policy, he said further, would hurt the South and cause a drop in export cotton from $390,000,000 to $62,000,000.

Senator Nye admitted that to protect the South from this obvious detriment, "subsidies will be necessary."

Prof. Payson S. Wild, of Harvard University, found fault with the cash and carry measures of the neutrality program on the point, among others, that in time of war this policy would "place the United States behind the strongest powers."

Senator Nye, a few minutes later, agreed that cash and carry would place the United States on the side of the nation that controls the seas. "But I am glad to see," he said, "that the nation that now controls the seas is not an aggressor."

Almost immediately, however, in answer to a question as to what additional neutrality legislation to cash and carry is needed, Senator Nye observed: "I hope this country is not going to follow the course of Great Britain, which is trying to maintain an Empire of such great strength against others which really need territory and raw materials."

Pending neutrality legislation was also criticized for its accompanying policy of isolation. A. Barr Comstock, a Boston attorney, declared that the world's and democracy's need is for co-operation, not isolation.

World co-operation, he asserted, is necessary "to solve the greatest community problem of all time."

"Civilization is in danger . . . shall our Government remain aloof and isolate itself from the efforts, deliberations and decisions of the world community in this emergency . . or shall we co-operate?" Mr. Comstock asked.

## William M. Butler

William Morgan Butler, who passed on today at his home in Boston, was a former United States Senator from Massachusetts and a former chairman of the Republican National Committee. In his latter capacity, he managed the political campaign of President Coolidge in 1924 and was appointed Senator by Mr. Coolidge in November of that year to fill a vacancy expiring two years later. Although an attorney for many years, Mr. Butler later gave up his law practice for his industrial enterprises. He was formerly president and recently co-receiver of the Hoosac Mills Corporation. In the latter post he challenged the processing tax provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and obtained a Supreme Court ruling that the tax iss unconstitutional.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New Spring Styles
$6.75 and $7.50

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Six Generations of Shoe Retailing Since 1767
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THE NEW "SWIRL" features 8 giant skins in a graceful cape or scarf like arrangement! $85
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Generously Full Silver Foxes, single skin $98
Silver Foxes, 2 Skin Scarfs $156
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Corset Shop—Second Floor


## Center of Attraction for Boston's Aerial Fans

Courtesy American Airlines

**Line Flagship on Boston Common**

Thousands of Persons Visited This Craft During the Week It Was on Exhibition in Boston. The Plane Will Be a Link in the Boston-to-South Sea Aerial Air Service

# Five Days by Air From Boston To South Sea Isles

(Continued From Page 1)

ment among the United States, Germany and Great Britain recognizing American possession of the islands. They are administered under the Navy Department and a naval base is maintained there.

Population of Samoa is about 11,000, of which 250 are white, most of whom belong to the naval base. The remainder are Polynesians, said to be of a high and practically unmixed type. Pago Pago, where the seaplane base is located, is the principal city and capital of the islands and has a total population of about 600 people.

Tutuila, largest island of the Samoan group, is 15 miles long and varies in width from one to six miles, being roughly about the same size as Nantucket Island. Pago Pago's big harbor, said to be one of the best in the south Pacific, is boot shaped and nearly divides the island. The island is largely a heavily wooded ridge with peaks as high as 2000 feet.

Since Smoan existence continues its pleasant casual way, the air service is expected to increase its popularity for leisure for foods grow there easily, time is unimportant and leisure and pleasure are promoted in the picturesque surroundings and hospitality of the residents.

The fertile soil produces abundant crops of coconuts, citrus fruits, bananas, taro, yams, and sugar cane. Pigs and chickens thrive with almost no care and the pork from the coconut-fed pigs is said to be delicious.

# Lowell Called 'Reactionary' by Labor

Organized labor in Massachusetts has protested against the telegram of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and six other Bostonians in which they asked federal legislation to end sit-down strikes.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization took similar stands Saturday in telegraphed comments sent, respectively, to President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner. Both groups criticized Dr. Lowell as a "reactionary."

**Appeal Called "Mockery"**

The text of the C. I. O. message to Mr. Garner:

"You have received a telegram from six citizens from Boston, Massachusetts, calling for the Federal Government to inflict dire penalties upon working men and women who resort to a sit-down in order to better their economic conditions.

"Coming from these men this appeal is a mockery. These are the same men who decry any and all attempts of the Federal Government to regulate the evils now prevalent throughout our country. The chairman of this group, Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, has always been a leader in opposition to any program that would provide relief and better conditions for the working class of America. He is notable for his defiance of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law when for eight long years the scrubwomen at Harvard University received wages far below that decreed by the minimum wage laws of this state.

"It is interesting to note that at least one of the signers is either a director or a trustee in 30 corporations or companies. Every one of the men who signed this telegram were doing so in an attempt to protect the bad habits of the corporations and companies with whom they were directly or indirectly connected.

"Furthermore we submit that there is not one sit-down in the State of Massachusetts at this time nor has there been a single sit-down strike that lasted over four hours in this State and in no case has there been a defiance of the forces of law and order by the workers.

"They speak of armed insurrection. We respectfully submit that they should be asked to prove their loose statements and to state where they know of armed insurrection. They criticize the Governor of the State of Michigan and the President of the United States. To the citizens of Massachusetts this is not strange because these men represent a school of thought that feels that government should be dictated to and controlled by their small select smug group of financial Bourbons.

"Organized labor as represented by the C. I. O. would welcome an investigation into the causes of sit-downs. We believe such an investigation would disclose that the presence of armed guards and detectives operating for private industry, the ease with which injunctions are continually granted against peaceful picketing in the conduct of peaceful strikes, and the exorbitant sums of bail asked in labor cases for minor offenses would be proven to be some of the fundamental causes of sit-down strikes.

"We again repeat that organized labor is willing to assist in rooting out the fundamental causes of the sit-down strike. These men request that you restrain the workers from protesting against a vicious system which they desire to perpetuate. We have every confidence that the present Administration will do all that is necessary to alleviate the present unrest and we pledge to you our support in any program for removing the causes and necessities of sit-down strikes.

"Thomas F. Burne, chairman of New England C. I. O.

"Powers Hapgood, secretary of New England C. I. O."

**Lowell Criticized**

The A. F. of L. telegram read:

"In seeking advice for the solution of labor difficulties, we hope that you (Roosevelt) will consult men and women who believe in representative democracy, in justice for poor as well as rich. These A. Lawrence Lowell prophets have no conception of problems involved.

"Mr. Lowell considers himself an oracle on everything from street lighting and traffic control to court reform and fancied regimentation of youth. But the workers of Massachusetts know him as a man of prejudice and inconsistency.

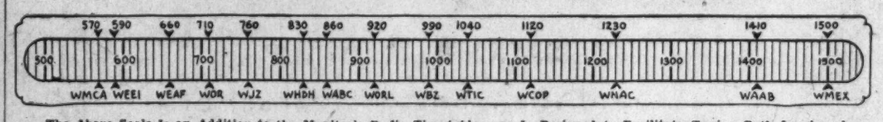
"As one who has frequently heard the Brahmin mouthpiece of the reactionaries rant querulously against federal standards in social security and child labor legislation, I am amazed that he telegraphs federal authorities for suppression of 'armed insurrection.'

"Why does this ardent 'states rights' advocate want Federal intervention in a State where employers and employees have been steadfastly making intelligent efforts to adjust their differences without cessation of work?

"Is it because reactionary employers are using him as a front in their drive to preserve their vested privilege to use peaceful men and women pickets as targets for the merciless fire of their hired thugs as disclosed at the La Follette hearings?

"Robert J. Watt, secretary of Massachusetts Federation of Labor."

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable




The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4:00 Stocks; organist | "Let's Talk It Over"; women's program; speakers | Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny and his Girls | Recordings and reports |
| 4:15 Boston Parents Council | | | Recordings and reports |
| 4:30 Chicago Variety Hour | Harmonica and orchestra | "Follow the Moon"; sketch | Recordings and reports |
| 4:45 Chicago Variety Hour | "The Monitor Views the News" | "Guiding Light"; sketch | Dramatic sketch |
| 5:00 Children's program | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | "Dari Dan," sketch | Recordings and reports |
| 5:15 Children's Corner | "Dan and Sylvia"; sketch | "Don Winslow"; sketch | Recordings and reports |
| 5:30 The Checkerboard: variety | "The Singing Lady" | "Jack Armstrong"; sketch | Recordings and reports |
| 5:45 The Checkerboard; music | "The Old Homestead" | "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch | Jack Onslow's baseball school |
| 6:00 News; sport review | News; Little Show; orchestra; Collegians; soloist | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert |
| 6:15 Frolics; Gogo DeLys, songs | | Jackie Duggan; organist | Dinner concert |
| 6:30 Dinner Time Revue | News; music; sports | "Musical Roundup" | Dinner concert |
| 6:45 "Pretty Kitty Kelly" | Lowell Thomas, news | Political talk; music | Sports reports |
| 7:00 Reader and orchestra | Talk, Dr. Charles Beard | "Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch | Colonial News Service |
| 7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch | Comedy and music | "Uncle Ezra"; sketch | Joe Smith's Orchestra |
| 7:30 Garden talk | "Lum and Abner" | "Musical Moments"; recording | Lew Conrad's Orchestra |
| 7:45 Beake Carter, commentator | John Herrick, baritone | Roy Campbell's Royalists | "Shadows of the Past" |
| 8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; | Antobal's Cubans; orchestra | "Fibber McGee and Molly," | Tommy Tompkins's Orchestra |
| 8:15 soloists; orchestra | Antobal's Cubans; orchestra | comedy: Weems's Orchestra | Dr. Courboin, organist |
| 8:30 "Pick and Pat"; comedy; so- | "Sweetest Love Songs Ever | Rose Bampton, soprano; | Sidewalk Quiz |
| 8:45 loists; Kreuger's Orchestra | Sung"; soloists; orchestra | mixed chorus; orchestra | Rudy Bundy's Orchestra |
| 9:00 Radio Theater: George Burns | "Good Time Society"; all- | "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; | "Poe's Tales"; sketch |
| 9:15 and Gracie Allen, in Kauf- | Negro variety program | dramatic sketch | "Poe's Tales"; sketch |
| 9:30 man-Connelly play, 'Dulcy' | "The Ghost Who Sneezed" | Jean Sablon, French popular | "Rendezvous"; Symphony |
| 9:45 other players; orchestra | Fray and Braggiotti, pianists | singer; orchestra | orchestra and chorus |
| 10:00 "Supreme Court Situation," | Richard Himber's Orchestra; | Lullaby Lady: male quartet; | "Famous Jury Trials"; sketch |
| 10:15 Senat'r Carter Glass, Virginia | Stuart Allen, tenor | vocal trio; orchestra | "Famous Jury Trials"; sketch |
| 10:30 "Supreme Court Situation," | National Forum: address, Ed- | "Music for Moderns"; solo- | "Famous Jury Trials"; sketch |
| 10:45 Senat'r Carter Glass, Virginia | ward F. McGrady, Labor off. | ists; orchestra | Jack Eaves's Orchestra |
| 11:00 E. P. Rideout; news | News; studio reports | Yankee News Service | "Pageant of Melody" |
| 11:15 Happy Felton's Orchestra | Don Ferdi's Orchestra | Lennie Hayton's Orchestra | Testimonial dinner to Adolph |
| 11:30 Red Nichols's Orchestra | Phil Levant's Orchestra | Ruby Newman's Orchestra | Zukor, motion picture head, |
| 11:45 Red Nichols's Orchestra | Phil Levant's Orchestra | Ruby Newman's Orchestra | from New York |

## Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

**Up to Luncheon**

10:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Kitchen Cavalcade"; Crosby Gaige, C. C.
11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.
11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Mac-Hugh the Gospel Sin[ger]
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), [Wife] Saver."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Mon[itor] Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

**After Luncheon**

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Talk, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music student recital.
3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon" serial drama.
4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Children's concert by Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

**'The Monitor Views the News'**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 1:45 | WBZ | 990kc |
| 4:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 4:45 | WBZ | 990kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1:45 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 4:30 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |
| 4:45 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

4:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

**Dinner and After**

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Family Party"; Andy Jacobson's Sax Quartette; soloists; Roland Winters, M. C.
7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop"
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Professor Jack Norworth"; variety program with Jack Norworth.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; orchestras.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music the Morgan Manner"; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orch.; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Harry Savoy; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.
8:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Building Literature"; talk, "Sagas and Epics."
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang; variety program.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Vox Pop"; informal interviews.
9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), Harvard lecture series: "Parliamentary Democracy in Great Britain," Prof. William Y. Elliott.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; soloists; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College"; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orch.

**Late Evening**

10:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Musical Americana.

# Spy-Business Hurt by Radio, But Oppenheim Is Undaunted

Radio speeches by presidents, kings and potentates in general are throwing a wrench into the time-honored technique of diplomatic intrigue and secret international machination which for 50 years E. Phillips Oppenheim has reflected in his 140 published books, the prolific author declared on his arrival in Boston last night.

Mr. Oppenheim is quite undaunted by the situation, though, and regards it as merely another problem with which to wrestle. He is continuing to dictate from 2000 to 3500 words every day in the year.

He has come to Boston, with his wife, the former Elsie Hopkins of Chelsea, Mass., and his secretary, to attend the centenary dinner of his American publishers, Little, Brown & Co., who, incidentally, have just published their 100th Oppenheim novel, "The Dumb Gods Speak."

**Wave of Commercialism**

The wave of commercialism which has swept the world since the war, has affected international spies, too, Mr. Oppenheim declared. "Even the art of espionage has lost a lot of its spirit and verve," he said, "and very often spies in the employ of one government are nationals of other countries. They don't care what country they work for as long as they get the money."

Diplomacy, he continued, is fast becoming a lost art and its subtlety is gone. In the old days "rulers kept things a secret and there was a chance for the novelist to creep in behind," but not a dictator picks up a microphone and tells his plans to millions of people at home and abroad.

The balance of power in Europe is so even now, the novelist believes, as to make it unlikely that war will come in the near future, and the case is the same between China and Japan—though he does sense a possibility of combined action of those two countries against Soviet Russia. There is even a prospect, he said, of a new revolution in Russia which might lead back to a limited, constitutional monarchy of the democratic type.

"Being a writer is the best life in the world," Mr. Oppenheim declared, "for one can live anywhere."

**Settled in Guernsey**

This being the case, he has now settled in Guernsey, in the Channel Islands, which have not been affected by the industrialization so evident now in England, he says. In addition to the rustic charm of the islands, and the excellent opportunity for sailing his own small yacht, Guernsey, Mr. Oppenheim continued enthusiastically, has an ideal climate, a convenient position half way between the British Isles and France—and extremely low taxes.

During the past winter, however, the author has been enjoying a still more balmy climate—in Jamaica, where he has been swimming and playing tennis and golf as well as writing his usual couple of thousand words or so each day.

# Bus Strike

(Continued from Page 9)

pute were represented by C. E. Smith, vice-president of the transportation company, a subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad; John F. O'Brien, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motorcoach Operators (an A. F. of L. union), and David Clydesdale, organizer for the International Association of Machinists.

While the automobile machinists joined the bus drivers in the walkout, truck drivers and longshoremen at Providence refused to quit work. Trucks and boats owned by the railroad operated as usual today.

## Both Sides Claim Victory In Maine Shoe Strike

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LEWISTON, Maine, March 29—Augmented picket lines made heavy inroads today in 20 Lewiston and Auburn shoe factories, C. I. O. strike leaders declared. William J. Mackesy, district C. I. O. leader, said "every shop is effectually crippled" and predicted "manufacturers will be asking for conferences within the week. You can definitely say the strike is won."

Reports from the Manufacturers Association were different, however. "We are holding our own," the association said.

## Textile Situation Seen Curb on Amoskeag Deal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 29 Labor developments in the textile field appear to hang like a cloud over the option held by a New York syndicate for purchase or lease of the worsted and woolen division of the former Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. The option expires Thursday, although the syndicate may make a move to have it extended.

Officials of Amoskeag Industries, Inc.—the local group which took over the Amoskeag plant after the failure of the giant textile firm—still hopes the New York group will take over the extensive woolen and worsted properties, thereby giving work to several thousand more textile hands.

Now the holders of the option are described as hesitating to take action because of the labor situation in the textile field. If the group does not take up the option or ask for an extension, Amoskeag Industries has other prospects for the worsted and woolen division which is recognized as being one of the most desirable units of the entire plant.

## *Art Exhibitions*

**Museum of Fine Arts, Boston**—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Mondays. Exhibitions: German art from the 15th to 20th centuries. Through April 15. Paintings by Alexandre Iacovleff. April 21-May 9. Recent accessions. Free guidance daily at 11 oclock, Saturday afternoons at 2, and Sunday afternoons at 3:30.
**Bell & Fletcher**—Exhibition of paintings, drawings and sculpture, by Gerome Brush. March 31-April 10.
**Boris Studios**—Exhibition of oils and water colors by Lester Stevens. Also crayon portraits by Mrs. Lester Stevens. Through April 10.
**The Book Shop**—Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham. Through March.
**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on week days 2:45. Sundays from 1 to 4, Admission free. Music at 2.
**Fine Arts Guild**—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by David Wyers Hill. Through April 3.
**Germanic Museum, Cambridge** — Water colors by Dodo Berchardt-Sattler, oils by Paul Kleinschmidt. Through March 31.
**Boston Museum of Modern Art**—Exhibition of Surrealism and Fantastic art. Through April 3. Open Sunday 2 to 6. Other days open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
**Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge**—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: English water colors of the nineteenth century; prints by Rembrandt and his followers. Through March 31. Mayan pottery and sculpture in photographs, lent by the Carnegie Institute and the Peabody Museum.
**Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain**—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of Natural History, Ethnology, Dolls, Live Museum.
**Harvard University (Dunster House)**—Exhibition of post-war German woodcuts and etchings. Through April 3. Open 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.
**Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge**—Exhibition of oils and water colors. Through March.
**Grace Horne Galleries**—Water colors by Margaret Laighton, John D. Aiken, and Marcia Hite. Also paintings by Elizabeth Saltonstall, and lithographs by Vera Andrus.
**Boston Art Club**—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Eugene Kingman. Through April 9.
**Harley Perkins Gallery**—Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Through March.
**Doll & Richards**—Water colors by Herbert W. C. Brown. Through April 3. Also exhibition of oils by Tibor Patsky. Through April 10.
**Children's Art Center**—Water colors by Hoyland Betsinger. Through March.
**Junior League**—Annual exhibition by the League members.
**Boston City Club Gallery**—Portraits by Beulah Selesnick. Through April 9.
**Gare Studio**—Paintings by G. Der Garabedian. Through April 17.
**Number Ten Gallery**—Exhibition of color photography, direct and indirect. Through April 10.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

## Harvard Fund Sets Record

A record number of 8883 alumni last year contributed a total of $258,087 to the Harvard Fund, an accumulation of unrestricted sums, according to the report of David T. W. McCord '21, executive secretary.

# New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

gible for relief under the New Hampshire law which requires that a relief recipient "shall be poor and unable to support himself."

Mr. Page points out that the major problem of the Relief Department has been to make certain that everyone in actual need of relief receives it and that those not in actual need of it do not take advantage of the department's inability to learn the true situation.

Under the state board of welfare and relief certain standards have been set up for use throughout the State. These standards cover investigations as well as "yardstick" budgets for determining the needs of various cases. The extension service of the University of New Hampshire plays an important part in determining the food budgets.

* * *

## State Taverns Debated

Considerable controversy is arising over the suggestion that state-owned beer taverns be opened to displace the present method of selling beer through food dispensing restaurants, many of which sell very little food, mostly beer.

The New Hampshire Restaurant Association has issued a statement in which it declares that "the state-owned tavern plan is just a political scheme. The idea of state-owned taverns on the part of some commissioners (members of the state liquor commission), as well as certain politicians, has been an open secret for some time."

Ernest Converse, superintendent of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, has come out in favor of the state beer tavern idea, which as one of its features would not allow women in the establishments. It was Mr. Converse's conculusion that the plan would be an improvement over the present method of allowing restaurants to dispense beer.

James F. O'Neil, chief of the Manchester Police Department, has expressed his "accord" with the plan to organize a system of state operated beer taverns.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# Here and There in Boston Shops

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Sometimes, while wandering through the hosiery section and talking with the buyers about new colors, we've wondered who in the world had been chosen to name these colors. And we're still convinced that they must be people who used to name Pullman cars . . . and that their idea is to confuse, rather than to inform; when it comes to the matter of giving you an idea as to what color you might be going to look over. Because they certainly don't give you much of a hint . . . not even in a vague way . . . through their nom de plumes.

* * *

**Gloves Have Taken To Adopting Names**

And now that they're naming gloves we find ourselves in practically the same predicament. For when the salesgirl asked us if we'd like to see the Piccadilly, we looked at her in a somewhat bewildered manner . . . Piccadilly meaning absolutely nothing to us. That is, we mean in relation to gloves. However, it turned out to be a good-looking number put out by Van Raalte (also of stocking fame!) that had shiny inserts and precise little rows of parading buttons. Which more or less accounted for the name, and we certainly could see more of an excuse than for the words "Teatime" on stockings.

A glove used to be a glove . . . a bit of cotton, mesh, suede or kid that covered the hands. Absolutely devoid of detail and frill. Oh, maybe an occasional button or two . . . but none of the rollicking fantasy they let romp around on gloves today. Today gloves are designed; not just made up. So you put your best hand forward now in a glove that's suavely tucked up the back, flared at the sides, trimmed with rows of fine accordian pleats, held at the wristline by means of a metal bracelet that's attached to the glove, and even laced up the back with a lacing of a high sheen that weaves in and out of gold metal eyelets. And, for that matter, you can select a simple pair of classic slip-ons . . . into and out of which you zip and unzip yourself!

* * *

**Tailored Blouses With New Wrinkles**

The conventional tailored blouse is still with us . . . and no doubt always will be . . . with its tailored tab collar that stops just at the base of the neck. But there are any number of new models being shown this season . . . and many of them show a trend toward the collarless style. By this we mean there's just a straight little neckband that stands right up, hugging the neck closely; usually about an inch wide. A small bow, or a couple little tabs sometimes take away the bare appearance, but more often there's just nothing but the neckband. We saw one lace vestee in Jordan's that's on this idea . . . yet its severeness was softened considerably by the fact that it had been made out of lace of the Alençon pattern; fine and dainty. Suggested for the strictly tailored suit.

Plaid taffeta blouses add just the perfect touch of gaiety to somber skirts; yes, even suits. Chandler's has a raft of them . . . in exclusive styles that can be worn tucked in under your skirt, or outside as a blouse. With narrow belts, or fitted in at the waist; swallow tail effect. With big, crisp bows and jabot frills. From $7.95 to $10.95 . . . unless you happen in on a special, as we did recently. Then of course they're somewhat less.

* * *

**Butterflies and Fish Now Wearing Watches**

Surely with all the emphasis on lapel decorations this season, even the bravest of them wouldn't think of setting forth without a dash of something there. These little accessories can change the appearance of your suit . . . and relieve the monotony. Two small corsages (but not orchids!) are sometimes worn at once. These may, or may not be, real. The artificial flowers being well nigh living flowers, nowadays, anyhow. Or vegetables, plain pins and clips. And the fish and butterfly movement has brought out the best looking clips; as we've already told you over and over again. But this week they also went useful, and appeared not only as ornamental clips . . . but as watches as well. At Jordan's. The rhinestone butterfly has a long narrow watch on its back, and a sail-fish, with its sails set, boasts of an oval, open-face watch on its back. Each a seven-jewel movement, and set in a wealth of glittering rhinestones. The butterfly will cost you $18.50 . . . and the fish too.

* * *

**Coats Without Furs Are Now Being Shown**

To be worn alone . . . with nothing in the way of adornment . . . or as a proper, luxuriously simple setting for your furs . . . is the collection of coats without furs from C. Crawford Hollidge's. One in particular we liked . . . for a bit less than $40 . . . comes in navy, beige, or black, for misses. Vague suggestions of width appear at the shoulders, a wide revers collar flows down into the fitted waist . . . and from then on there's plenty of graceful flare. Four buttons, double-breasted effect, and lots of stitching around the collar and the waist.

* * *

**Here Is Millinery That's Really News**

Hats that are typically Conrad's . . . means hats that are invariably unusual. Their millinery is usually news . . . from the minute a certain trend is breathed in the Paris showrooms. Although they run up much farther in price . . . we did see a cute one for $5.95 that involved the off-the-face effect.

**(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)**

# What's Going On in the Arts

**Grace Horne Galleries**

There are five one-man exhibitions at the Grace Horne Galleries, although only one man is exhibiting.

Water colors are shown by Margaret Laighton. These aquarelles are not simply pleasant, they stir thought in the visitor and indicate the problems which an enterprising artist can set for herself. Miss Laighton explores the character of space in pictorial terms, and to induce awareness of space, she often seeks a composition in which a number of objects are in the foreground such as large bell bouys, or flotsam. They are set at odd angles so that one is aware of their bulk and the spatial pattern they create. Miss Laighton also explores the character of light as it is reflected in colored baubies. Throughout in her pictures she discloses an intelligent preoccupation with brush and colors, as though the problem of transliteration of these items were exhilarating.

By comparison, her neighbor, John D. Aiken, takes his water color more lightly and playfully. Scenes of Canada, Mt. Desert, Maine, some seacoast views are done in free and casual sweep of the brush with a result which may be agreeable but does not seem charged with meaning.

Elizabeth Saltonstall exhibits several paintings, including some scenes of Ireland. A sentiment for her subjects is an ingredient of most of these pictures, which convey a serenity, a sense of grandeur, and of the delight which Miss Saltonstall experienced before these scenes. She may even border on the literary, the descriptive, relaxing at moments in her responsibility as a painter. For this visitor her painting style is well adapted to the subject and the mood she intends to express, but it seems that she might evince more in quality per square inch, a more perceptive, more tenuous, statement. We should not indicate this lack if we had not felt Miss Saltonstall had gone far in saying things in terms of paint. Is it a failure to catch the quality of light, to record the more elusive, the more enhancing, traits? A still-life, "Mimosa and Poppies," convinces us that Miss Saltonstall has the kind of vision which perceives those evasive but salient characteristics.

Lithographs by Vera Andrus show able handling of a medium which has grown in popularity in recent years. Miss Andrus portrays decorative compositions such as fern fronds, atmospheric scenes such as a railroad station and city views. Her subjects reveal an insatiable eye, and she seems to relate the themes in the manner, broad or detailed, realistic or fanciful, best suited to them.

Marcia Hite is the fifth exhibitor, showing for the most part, water colors depicting horses and races. She uses a spare brush and succeeds in imparting a sense of swift movement when action is the theme, of quiet vitality when the subjects are in repose. Her aquarelles are based on a sense of form, a feeling for structure. Hers is not a free-flowing, casual brushwork. D. A.

Paul Hansen

**Gene Martel and Five of His Concert Group, With Whom He and Sylvia Manning Will Appear in a Recital Tomorrow Evening at 140 Clarendon Street**

**The Stravinsky Ballets**

Three distinguished designers will dress the three Stravinsky ballets to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, by the American Ballet on the evenings of April 27 and 28.

Irene Sharaff will do "Jeu de Cartes," which is to have its world première at that time. Miss Sharaff is the Boston girl of lively fancy who devised the scenery and costumes for Eva Le Gallienne's "Alice in Wonderland." She also clothed the Ballet Russe's "Union Pacific," the Greek-Etruscan item in "Jubilee" and "The Great Waltz." Not only that, but the costumes of the satirical "Persian Ballet" and "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue" of "On Your Toes," the Metropolitan's "Coq d'Or" and "Samson et Dalila" are hers.

Now she returns to cards, and after consulting with Stravinsky, has evolved, so it is said, gay, stylized costumes for the four Queens, the King and Jack of Hearts and the Joker, who, we expect, will disport themselves amusingly on the green floor cloth that will represent a card-table.

Stewart Chaney, Yale man from Kansas City, will provide sets and costumes for "Apollon Musagète," at this, its first New York performance. "In an Arcadian atmosphere,' so runs the story, "Apollo and the Muses will dance against a classic heroic background, suggesting the Greek spirit as seen through the French eyes of a Poussin or a Claude Lorrain."

But Mr. Chaney it was who was responsible for the better part of Leslie Howard's "Hamlet," among other things, so, understanding much, we can forgive much. He also did the sets for Nazimova's "Ghosts" and "Hedda Gabler," "The Old Maid," "Parnell" and the short-lived "Age 26." His latest is "Having Wonderful Time."

For "Le Baiser de la Fée," in its American stage première, Alice Halicka, the Polish artist, has prepared the costumes. She has exhibited in Paris and New York and many of her paintings are to be found in private collections in this country.

She redressed the Ballet Russe's "Jardin Public" for its second edition in New York last spring, with "capitonnage" and other little bon mots of art. It did not make it any more successful — but at least a visual piquancy was there.

We may safely look to Miss Halicka for the uncommon note, the elfin touch suitable to a tale from Hans Andersen, musically inspired by Tchaikovsky, as Stravinsky avows. She describes the tendency of her design for this work as a sort of "Russian Biedermeier."

In all three ballets, Stravinsky will conduct the music, which will be played by members of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. George Balanchine is the choreographer. M. L.

# Lincoln's Talk Made to Look As Heroic Poem

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ORONO, Maine, March 29—Since the publication by William Allen White in his Emporia Gazette on Lincoln's birthday, of a poetic arrangement of the Gettysburg address, James S. Stevens, dean emeritus of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Maine, who made the arrangement, has received a number of commendatory messages.

In an editorial printed on the same day, Mr. White commented on this Stevens arrangement: "It reads like a great poem, not unlike the noblest things of Walt Whitman. We commend it in this form to those who are interested in literature as an expression of beauty.

The poetical arrangement follows:

Our fathers brought forth upon this continent
A new nation, conceived in liberty,
And dedicated to the proposition
That all men are created equal—
Four score and seven years ago.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war,
Testing whether that nation, or any nation
So conceived and so dedicated,
Can long endure.

We are met on a great battle-field of that war.
We are come to dedicate a portion of that field
As a final resting-place for those
Who here gave their lives that that nation might live.
It is altogether fitting and proper
That we should do this.

But in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—
We can not consecrate—we can not hallow
This ground.
The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here,
Have consecrated it far beyond our poor power
To add or detract.

The world will little note, or long remember,
What we say here.

But it can never forget
What they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather, to be here dedicated
To the great task remaining, before us—
That from these honored dead we take increased devotion
To that cause for which they gave the last
Full measure of devotion.

That we here highly resolve that these dead
Shall not have died in vain—

That this nation, under God,
Shall have a new birth of freedom,
And that the government of the people,
By the people, and for the people
Shall not perish from the earth.

# Ancient Dictionary of Bible Explains Disputed Passages

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29—Further light on some disputed scripture texts appears available in the publication by the Yale University Press of the oldest comprehensive dictionary of the Bible. Written in the tenth century, by David ben Abraham al-Fasi, a Jew born in Fez, Morocco, the dictionary, existing only in manuscript form, was lost for 800 years.

The manuscript, written in Arabic but with Hebrew characters, is now in the State Public Library at Leningrad. Nothing was known of it before 1830, when a torn old fragment of it was first discovered in an underground chamber of the Karaite Synagogue in Jerusalem. Dr. Solomon L. Skoss, professor of Arabic in Dropsie College, Philadelphia, who has done the editing, studied the various manuscripts in Leningrad.

The Karaites, a Jewish sect of which David ben Abraham al-Fasi was a member, denied the validity of the Talmud and accepted the Old Testament as sole authority, devoting themselves to a thorough study of the Scriptures, their exegesis and philology. With a thorough mastery of Hebrew they produced many important grammatical and lexicographical works during the tenth and eleventh centuries, and the first to be published is this dictionary just off the press.

Scholars call attention to many of the Old Testament verses heretofore requiring elaborate interpretation because of incongruity, which the dictionary indicates were incorrectly translated. In Jeremiah 13, where the prophet is commanded to take his girdle and "go to the Euphrates, and hide it there in a hole of the rock,"—although Jeremiah was then in Jerusalem, several hundred miles from the River Euphrates in Babylon, a hostile country which he is said never to have visited, the dictionary states that the Hebrew expression, "Perat," referred not to the Euphrates, but to a place near Jerusalem called by the Arabs today, "Farah."

How Aaron transformed the golden earrings into a molten calf by means of a graving tool, as related in Exodus 32, a question which has always perplexed the student, need not cause further confusion when it is understood, according to David ben Abraham's dictionary, that the original Hebrew expression "heret" means "a mould into which molten gold and silver are poured," thus making the passage, "Aaron cast the earrings into a mould and made a golden calf."

That the dictionary should have been lost for so long is not strange, Dr. Skoss reports, for although Judaeo-Arabic literature enjoyed great popularity from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries, with the westward shifting of Jewish centers of learning, Arabic ceased to be a medium of expression with the Jewish scholar. The literature became gradually forgotten, that of the Karaites faring worst of all. When their communities in the Orient declined, the development of their literature came to an end. Many of their works became lost. Others were deposited in some ancient synagogue to await the searching hand of the scholar.

# Tuna Fishing Preparations Start On Report of 'Run' in Maine Waters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OGUNQUIT, Maine, March 29—Salt water fishermen are looking for a record tuna fishing season in the Gulf of Maine. They note that the fish are appearing a month and a half earlier than usual off the Maine coast.

A school of 50 to 60 tuna was reported March 22 near the Portland lightship by a commercial fisherman. The previous earliest appearance of tuna at that point was in the middle of May. They usually arrive around June 1 and their runs continue into October.

While commercial fishermen along the coast are getting their craft ready, several boats designed exclusively for tuna fishing are being constructed for private use. Four such boats are being built at Portland alone.

Fishermen often bring in tuna weighing 1000 pounds and better. Those caught by trolling with rod and reel run from 30 to 150 pounds for "bluefins" and 400 to 700 pounds for the bigger variety, known locally as "horse-mackerel."

Tuna schools are thickest off York Harbor, Ogunquit Bay, Biddeford Pool, Casco Bay and the Boothbay region. They are well out to sea by the time they reach Penobscot Bay. Schools numbering 100 and more are not unusual during the summer runs.

United States Bureau of Fisheries records show that in one year 423 tuna totaling 221,566 pounds were landed at Portland. Catches were brought into other ports where records are not kept.

## *Tax Collector Resigns; Elected Against Wishes*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 21 (AP)—Walter H. Pike, elected "against my wishes," does not choose to be tax collector of Peru. He has sent his resignation to Mrs. Rose T. Smith, town clerk.

His letter of resignation follows: "The office of tax collector, I did not want and was elected against my wishes, and I refuse to accept the office." The town has had three collectors in three months.

# Ski Trophy Races Down Washington To Draw Throngs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GLEN, N. H., March 29—Sunday, April 4, will find thousands of ski enthusiasts gathered on Mt. Washington to see the eastern slalom championships and the Edson memorial trophy races to be held under the direction of the Dartmouth Outing Club.

This year's race will take the form of an experiment, for the course will be a combination of slalom and downhill course, dropping approximately 4000 feet in a little more than four miles. Dick Durrance of Dartmouth, national slalom champion, will lay out the route.

The course, often referred to as the "American Inferno," will start at the summit of Mt. Washington, thence down over the 1000-foot headwall of Tuckerman's Ravine, across the "floor" of Tuckerman's, and then by way of the Sherburne Trail to Pinkham Notch. To incorporate both slalom and controlled downhill racing, slalom turns will be worked into various parts of the run.

There will be two classes, open and amateur. Entries will be limited to skiers of Class A ability and to those Class B skiers who receive approval from the jury and from the classification committee of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

The United States eastern open slalom title will go to the best runner competing and the Edson trophy for one year will go to the best amateur together with a copy of the trophy for permanent possession.

The event is expected to attract the best slalom and downhill skiers in the country and runners from foreign countries who can classify as amateurs under American rules.

# B. & M. Coaches Brought Up to Date

A woman traveling on Boston & Maine trains will now be able to make sure her perky hat is at the right angle and her nose is not shiny when she steps out to meet the critical gaze. The first of 35 new reconditioned coaches is on display today at Track 23 in the North Station and it sports four mirrors, two at each end, before which the feminine traveler may perform the finishing touches. Perhaps even the men may use the mirrors, for they are not considered at all backward about looking into mirrors.

The coaches, which are being refurbished at the Concord (N. H.) shops of the road, are decorated in modern style, upholstered in blue, and have an interior color scheme startling in its difference from the old-style coaches. The cars are ventilated by modern air-conditioning, sound-proofed by rubber-tiled flooring and have lights over each seat.


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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Todays sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 821,580
1937 vol. to date 156,516,226
1936 vol. to date 178,666,273

## Indefinite Trend Shown in Market In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The list marked time from the opening in today's stock market.

The ticker tape frequently was motionless.

Trends were indefinite near the final hour. Transfers were around 900,000 shares.

Corporation bonds were moderately improved. Grains exhibited strength at Chicago, with cash wheat shooting up to $1.50 a bushel. Rubber futures bounded above the 26½-cent a pound level for the first time since 1929.

### Some Leaders Higher

Shares pointing higher the greater part of the session included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Westinghouse, International Paper & Power preferred, Kennecott, U. S. Smelting, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Texas Corporation, Seaboard Oil, U. S. Rubber, American Commercial Alcohol, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Schenley.

Lower or unable to make much progress were Republic Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Deere, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, General Electric, American Can, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Pullman, American Smelting and Anaconda.

A little more hope for the coppers was seen in Anaconda's 1936 statement disclosing an increase in net income of 42 per cent over the previous year. Kennecott's report, due later, was expected to make an equally impressive showing.

Rail equipment stocks received further study in view of estimates five principal makers of freight and passenger cars and three dominant locomotive manufacturers are assured of gross business of about $150,000,000 in 1937 even if no more new contracts are placed.

### Some Bonds Advance

High-grade corporate bonds pushed generally higher today but most advances were fractional.

Buying was small, with traders and institutional purchasers hesitant in the face of uncertainties.

United States Government issues were a little lower, losses ranging to around 4-32s of a point.

Foreign bonds were likewise quiet, with recessions in some South American loans and gains in German 5½s and 7s.

Improvement in the corporate field was fairly general, although some carrier issues, including Santa Fe 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s, faltered a bit. American Telephone 3¼s were up a fraction, as were Consolidated Edison 3¼s Great Northern 4½s, series "E," McKesson & Robbins 5½s, and Texas Corporation 3½s.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube convertible 3½s, Pure Oil 4¼s, with warrants, and National Dairy 3¾s with warrants, added fractions to around a point.

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NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Uneven swings with the widest on the downside, were registered in a light curb market.

Losses of 2 points or so were dealt Creole Petroleum and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, while Singer Manufacturing lost about 4 and Babcock & Wilcox more than a point. Electric Bond & Share and McWilliams Dredging each dipped a major fraction.

On the upside were Atlantic & Pacific and Pan American Airways, each ahead more than a point, and Lion Oil, American Cyanamid "B" and Niagara Hudson, up fractions.

## Exchange Members' Transactions Issued

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported 19.7 per cent of all round-lot transactions on the New York Stock Exchange and 15.3 per cent of all round-lot transactions on the New York Curb Exchange during the week ended February 27 were executed for the accounts of members of the respective exchanges.

Transactions for members' accounts on the stock exchange accounted for 6.44 per cent of round-lot transactions initiated on the floor of the exchange, 4.25 per cent of those initiated off the floor, and 9.01 per cent of specialists' transactions.

The commission said round-lot transactions on the stock exchange during the week totaled 11,371,700 shares or 14.2 per cent larger than reported by the ticker, and on the Curb Exchange 4,032,660 shares, or 13 per cent more than shown by the ticker.

## Mutual Savings Conference In New York April 28-30

NEW YORK, (AP)—More than $10,-100,000,000 of deposits will be represented by officers and trustees attending the annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks to be held here April 28-30, the association announced.

This is the largest accumulation of small capital ever brought together by mutual institutions in almost a century and a quarter of their existence, and is the property of about 14,500,000 depositors, the announcement stated.

### N. Y. Central Net Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Net operating income (before fixed charges and other income) after depreciation of New York Central Railroad and its leased lines in February was $3,035,-750 compared with $2,718,738 in the like month a year ago.

### Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Net |
| June | 18.15 | 18.20 | 18.15 | 18.19 | +.02 |
| Sept. | 18.34 | 18.34 | 18.40 | 18.41 | —.16 |
| Dec. | 18.90 | 18.93 | 18.86 | 18.86 | .... |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & 1937 Sales in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | 51 | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 1 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | —1½ |
| 80¼ | 63½ | Acme Steel (4) | 2 | 76 | 75½ | 76 | 2 + ¾ |
| 23½ | 15 | Adams Exp (.60e) | 12 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 28½ | 24½ | Adams-Millis (3) | 1 | 25¼ | 2"¼ | 25½ | |
| 35 | 31½ | Addressograph (1) | 3 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 4½ | 3 | Advance Rumely | 2 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | |
| 80¼ | 72½ | Air Reduc (1a) | 6 | 72¾ | 72½ | 72½ | |
| 3¼ | 3⅛ | Air-Way El Ap | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 15¾ | 14⅝ | Alaska Jun (.60a) | 4 | 15½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅞ | Allegheny | 25 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 50¼ | 42 | Allegh pf xw | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | Mar25 |
| 50½ | 43½ | Allegh pf $30 ww | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | —1½ |
| 59 | 43¾ | Allegh pf $40 ww | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | Mar18 |
| 53½ | 41½ | Allegh pr pf | 3 | 46¾ | 46 | 46 | +⅛ |
| 43½ | 26½ | Allis Chal (.40g) | 4 | 43 | 42½ | 43½ | — ¼ |
| 105⅜ | 88¼ | Am Smelt&R (1½g) | 54 | 95½ | 93¼ | 93¼ | —2 |
| 154 | 143 | Am Smelt pf (7) | 4 | 143½ | 143¼ | 143¼ | Mar25 |
| 107 | 103 | Am Smelt 3d pf (6) | 4 | 106⅝ | 106½ | 106⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 3½ | Am Smelt rts | 264 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | —⅜ |
| 67½ | 60 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 61½ | 61¼ | 61½ | Mar27 |
| 73¼ | 57½ | Am Stl Fdrs (½g) | 9 | 62½ | 62 | 62½ | ⅛ ¼ |
| 26½ | 21½ | Am Stores (2) | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | Mar27 |
| 56¾ | 47¾ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 6 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | — ¼ |
| 143¾ | 130 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 130 | 130 | 130 | Mar23 |
| 25½ | 21¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 4 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | Mar24 |
| 187 | 168½ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 16 | 171¼ | 170 | 170 | + ½ |
| 99 | 78½ | Am Tobacco (5) | 7 | 82 | 81½ | 81½ | +1 |
| 99⅞ | 80¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 8 | 84 | 83½ | 84 | |
| 150½ | 128½ | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 134¾ | 134¾ | 134¾ | +1¾ |
| 20⅛ | 16¾ | Am Type Fdrs | 7 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 22⅞ | Am W Wks (.20g) | 30 | 23½ | 22½ | 22⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 107 | 100 | Am W W 1pf (6) | 2 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Mar24 |
| 14⅝ | 9¾ | Am Woolen | 4 | 11¾ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ½ |
| 79 | 64 | Am Wool pf (1k) | 2 | 71½ | 71 | 71 | — ¾ |
| 1¾ | 1 | Am Wtg | 15 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| 9¼ | 5¾ | Am Wtg P pf | 13 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 8⅝ | Am Zinc L & S | 35 | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 105 | 100 | Am Zinc L&S pf | 1 | 130 | 18. | 1.0 | Mar 5 |
| 79⅝ | 44½ | Am Zinc pr pf | 3 | 65 | 64¾ | 65 | + ¼ |
| 69½ | 52⅛ | Anaconda (¼g) | 81 | 64¾ | 63⅛ | 63¼ | —1 |
| 97 | 84 | Anacon W & C (½g) | 1 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | +1⅝ |
| 24⅝ | 18 | Anchor Cap (.15g) | 1 | 22¾ | 21⅝ | 22⅝ | Mar27 |
| 37½ | 29 | Andes Copper | 2 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | —1 |
| 10¼ | 8½ | A P W Paper | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 46 | 41 | Arch-Dan-M (½g) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Mar25 |
| 111 | 107¾ | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | — ⅜ |
| 13¾ | 7 | Armour Ill (.15g) | 47 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12 | — ¼ |
| 99½ | 81⅞ | Arm Ill pr pf (6) | 2 | 98 | 97¾ | 97¾ | — ⅛ |
| 126 | 96 | Arm Ill pf (7) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Mar27 |
| 70½ | 50½ | Armst Cork (½g) | 10 | 65¼ | 65 | 65 | — ¾ |
| 16¼ | 14 | Arnold Cons (½g) | 16 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 17⅝ | 13 | Artloom | 3 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 23⅝ | 19½ | Asd Dry Gds | 6 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | + ½ |
| 101 | 98 | Assd D Gd 1pf (6) | 4 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | — ⅜ |
| 125 | 114 | Assd DG 2pf (1¾k) | 3 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Mar27 |
| 57½ | 49¾ | Assd Invest (2) | 4 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Mar25 |
| 106 | 100 | Assd Inv pf (5) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Mar24 |
| 87⅝ | 69½ | Atch T & S F (2e) | 14 | 72⅜ | 71½ | 72⅛ | |
| 104 | 100¼ | Atchison pf (5) | 2 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | —¼ |
| 55½ | 44⅛ | Atl Cst Line (1e) | 4 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | + ¼ |
| 29 | 25 | Atl G & W I (4) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | —¼ |
| 44 | 37 | Atl G&WI 1pf (3e) | 12 | 38 | 38 | 38 | —1½ |
| 37 | 30⅛ | Atl Refin (1) | 25 | 34½ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 116½ | 111 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | Mar22 |
| 18½ | 16¾ | Atlas Corp (.80) | 28 | 17¾ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 52⅜ | 50½ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 2 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | — ¼ |
| 90 | 72¼ | Atlas Pow (¾g) | 3 | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| 18¼ | 14½ | Atlas Tack (¼g) | 8 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | —1 |
| 36¾ | 28¼ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — ½ |
| 9½ | 7⅛ | Aust Nich | 2 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | |
| 9¼ | 6¾ | Aviation Corp | 29 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | | —B— | | | | | |
| 11¼ | 8 | Baldwin Loc | 8 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| 9¼ | 71 | Baldwin Loc asd | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 120 | 86¾ | Baldwin Loc pf | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | Mar27 |
| 120 | 88½ | Baldwin L pf asd | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| 40½ | 20⅜ | Balt & Ohio | 75 | 38½ | 37¼ | 37½ | — ⅝ |
| 47¾ | 33⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 9 | 44¼ | 43 | 43 | — ½ |
| 45 | 41 | Bang & Ar (2½) | 8 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ | Mar23 |
| 43⅛ | 35 | Barber Co (¾e) | 3 | 39⅛ | 38 | 38 | — ⅝ |
| 32 | 25⅝ | Barker Bros | 5 | 29¼ | 28⅝ | 29¼ | +1 |
| 35¼ | 26½ | Barnsdall (1) | 22 | 32 | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| 20¼ | 16¾ | Bayuk Cig (.18¾g) | 3 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| 28¾ | 25 | Beatrice Cr (1g) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ½ |
| 105⅝ | 101¾ | Beat Cr pf xw (5) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | + ⅜ |
| 111 | 105 | Beech-Nut P (4a) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Mar16 |
| 15¾ | 13 | Belding-Hem (1) | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | + ¼ |
| 87 | 84 | Belg N R pf (3.24e) | 2 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | Mar18 |
| 30⅛ | 23 | Bendix Aviat (¼g) | 4 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 23¾ | 20⅝ | Benef Ind L (.45g) | 2 | 20¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 62¾ | 56 | Best & Co (2½a) | 1 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | Mar25 |
| 105½ | 73 | Beth Stl (1½g) | 32 | 97½ | 96¼ | 96¼ | — ¾ |
| 20 | 18⅝ | Beth Stl 8 pf (1) | 5 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 129½ | 120½ | Beth Stl 7 pf (7) | 3 | 124 | 123 | 124 | +1 |
| 60¾ | 57 | Bigelow-San (½g) | 1 | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | + ⅛ |
| 38 | 30 | Black & Deck (½g) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | Mar27 |
| 29⅞ | 22¾ | Blaw-Knox (.20g) | 15 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27½ | |
| 49¾ | 31½ | Boeing Airpl | 9 | 43⅜ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 48⅛ | 41 | Bohn Alum (3) | 2 | 43¾ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | + ½ |
| 28 | 26¼ | Borden (1.60) | 34 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 83½ | 72¼ | Borg-Warner (6) | 9 | 80¼ | 79⅜ | 79⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 8¼ | Boston & Me | 13 | 14 | 12½ | 12½ | —1¾ |
| 4½ | 3⅜ | Botany C M A | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Mar25 |
| 23¼ | 16¾ | Bridgept Br (.60) | 7 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 59½ | 45¼ | Briggs Mfg (½g) | 8 | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | — ⅜ |
| 52½ | 49 | Brunsw & Str (3) | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| 47 | 41⅜ | Bristol-My (2.40) | 2 | 42 | 42 | 42 | Mar27 |
| 8 | 6⅛ | Bklyn & Qu T | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 38½ | 30½ | Bklyn & Q T pf (3) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | —1¾ |
| 53 | 40 | Bklyn-Man T (2g) | 10 | 43¾ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 102¼ | 97 | Bklyn-M T pf (8) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Mar25 |
| 52¾ | 40½ | Bklyn Un Gas (3) | 5 | 40½ | 40 | 40 | — ½ |
| 50 | 47½ | Brown Shoe (3) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | —1½ |
| 24½ | 20¼ | Brunswick-Bal | 5 | 21¼ | 21½ | 21½ | — ¼ |
| 25¼ | 19½ | Bucyrus-Erie | 4 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 14⅜ | 11¾ | Budd Mfg | 9 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 98 | 75 | Budd Mfg pf | 1 | 84 | 84 | 84 | Mar20 |
| 13 | 9½ | Budd Wheel (.20e) | 9 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| 45¼ | 34¾ | Bullard Co (¼g) | 2 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | + ¾ |
| 65¼ | 51 | Bulova (4a) | 6 | 53⅜ | 53¼ | 53⅜ | + ¾ |
| 35⅝ | 31 | Burr Ad Mach (.80) | 9 | 32¼ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 7⅛ | Bush Term | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Mar27 |
| 32 | 27 | Bush T 7% deb | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | + ½ |
| 18¼ | 13½ | Butler Bros (.15g) | 6 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ¼ |
| 36¼ | 29¼ | Butler Br pf (1½) | 2 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 9¼ | 5⅝ | Butte C & Z (.05e) | 7 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | |
| 33¾ | 27 | Byers Co | 5 | 28¾ | 28 | 28 | — ½ |
| 34⅜ | 27 | Byron Jack (¼g) | 2 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| | | —C— | | | | | |
| 48¼ | 39⅝ | Calif Pack (1½a) | 1 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | — ¾ |
| 85½ | 80 | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 2 | 80½ | 80 | 80½ | Mar27 |
| 6⅛ | 2¼ | Callahan Z-Ld | 201 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 13 | Calumet & H (¾g) | 16 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 37⅜ | 30¾ | Campbell Wy (1) | 3 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| 38¼ | 27½ | Can D G Ale | 13 | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34 | |
| 17½ | 14 | Canadian Pac | 19 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 61½ | 53½ | Cannon Mills (½g) | 1 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | |
| 18½ | 15 | Cap Adm A (1e) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Mar24 |
| 8¾ | 7 | Carriers&Gen (.05g) | 7 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Mar27 |
| 176½ | 138 | Case (J I) (4e) | 8 | 154 | 153 | 153 | Mar25 |
| 100 | 85½ | Caterpil Tract (2) | 9 | 92¼ | 91¾ | 92¼ | + ⅝ |
| 36⅜ | 26⅝ | Celanese (.62½e) | 10 | 33 | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | — ¼ |
| 113½ | 106½ | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | Mar16 |
| 48¼ | 36½ | Celotex | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Mar27 |
| 39¼ | 33¼ | Cent Agutir (1½a) | 5 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ¼ |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | Cent Fdy | 48 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅜ |
| 41¼ | 35½ | Cent RR NJ | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 24¾ | 17 | Cent Violeta Sug | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Mar25 |
| 14½ | 10⅛ | Century Rib (.10g) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 86⅝ | 67¼ | Cerro de Pas (4) | 2 | 79 | 79 | 79 | |
| 23⅜ | 16¼ | Certain-teed | 8 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18½ | |
| 58⅜ | 35½ | Champ P&P (¼g) | 14 | 56⅝ | 55½ | 55½ | —1½ |
| 48 | 41 | Checker Cab | 2 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | Mar19 |
| 68⅞ | 57¾ | Ches & Oh (2.80) | 21 | 59½ | 59 | 59⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | 97 | Ches & O pf (4) | 2 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Mar25 |
| 90½ | 79 | Ches Corp (3) | 1 | 79¼ | 79 | 79¼ | + ¼ |
| 4¾ | 2¾ | Chi & E Ill | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 13½ | 6¼ | Chi & E Ill pf | 4 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 6⅜ | 3½ | Chi & N W | 4 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 15½ | 11½ | Chi & N W pf | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 4 | 2⅜ | Chi Gt West | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 14¼ | 12⅜ | Chi Gt W pf | 3 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 24⅞ | Chi Mail Or (1½g) | 4 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | +1¼ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Chi M St P & P | 2 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 4⅝ | Chi M StP&P pf | 1 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 23 | Chi Pneu T | 7 | 99⅞ | 99 | 99⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 70½ | 61½ | Chi Pneu T pf (¼k) | 1 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | Mar24 |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Chi Rk Is & P | 4 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 5⅜ | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ½ |
| 10⅛ | 8¾ | C R I & P 7% pf | 3 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | Mar25 |
| 27½ | 21⅜ | Chi Yell Cab (2) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Mar25 |
| 32⅛ | 18½ | Chick Cot Oil | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ¼ |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18⅞ | 12⅝ | Childs Co | 2 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 135½ | 110⅝ | Chrysler (1½g) | 37 | 138 | 134 | 134½ | —1½ |
| 21¼ | 18⅞ | City Ice & F (2) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| 10⅝ | 8 | City Stcs | 3 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 36½ | 32⅞ | Clark Equ (1.60) | 3 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 35 | Clev Cr Br (½g) | 1 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | Mar24 |
| 99⅝ | 78 | Cluett Pea (3) | 1 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | Mar27 |
| 133½ | 122½ | Coca-Cola (2) | 2 | 126 | 126 | 126 | |
| 57⅝ | 37 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | Mar24 |
| 25¾ | 19⅝ | Colgate-Palm (⅝) | 31 | 23¼ | 24¾ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 104½ | 102½ | Colgate-Pm pf (6) | 1 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | Mar25 |
| 63⅝ | 54½ | Coll & Alk (2a) | 6 | 58⅝ | 58½ | 58¾ | — ⅛ |
| 51⅞ | 43 | Col Fuel & Ir (1g) | 1 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¾ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 15½ | Colum G&E (.40e) | 51 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | —⅜ |
| 106 | 97⅝ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 2 | 98 | 97½ | 97½ | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 32⅞ | Colum Pic vtc (1a) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | — ⅛ |
| 46½ | 42⅞ | Colum Pic pf (2¾) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | Mar24 |
| 134⅝ | 112⅞ | Colum Carb (4a) | 3 | 118 | 118 | 118 | — ¾ |
| 60¼ | 56⅝ | Coml Credit (6) | 6 | 61 | 60⅛ | 60½ | — ⅜ |
| 114 | 100 | Coml Cred pf (4½) | 1 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | +1⅛ |
| 80½ | 68⅝ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 3 | 68¾ | 68¼ | 68¾ | + ⅛ |
| 130 | 104 | Coml Tr cv pf (4½) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | +1 |
| 21¼ | 18 | Comi Solv (.80a) | 45 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | 3 | Comwlth & Sou | 76 | 3¼ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| 58⅝ | 42½ | Conde Nast | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 45½ | 34⅝ | Congoln-N (2) | 4 | 43¼ | 41½ | 41¾ | — ⅜ |
| 19¼ | 16⅞ | Congress Cig (2e) | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | Mar27 |
| 18⅞ | 13⅝ | Consol Cigar | 4 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | +1 |
| 12¾ | 8⅞ | Con Coal | 19 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12 | — ⅜ |
| 49⅞ | 39⅝ | Con Edis (½g) | 31 | 46¼ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 108 | 105 | Con Edis pf (5) | 3 | 105¼ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 4⅞ | Con Film | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 18⅝ | 13¼ | Con Film pf | 3 | 18⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 9¼ | Con Laundries | 2 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | |
| 17⅝ | 13⅝ | Con Oil (.80) | 85 | 16¾ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | |
| 108⅞ | 105⅛ | Con Oil 5$ pf (5) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Mar16 |
| 10⅝ | 7⅝ | Con RR Cuba pf | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1¼ | ⅞ | Con Text | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 23⅝ | 20⅝ | Containr Cp (1.20) | 28 | 20¼ | 20½ | 20⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 27 | 27½ | Cont Bak A | 6 | 32 | 31½ | 31½ | — ½ |
| 3¼ | 3 | Cont Bak B | 31 | 6¼ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 109⅜ | 102¾ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 2 | 105 | 103 | 103 | —1 |
| 60⅜ | 50⅜ | Con Can (1) | 30 | 60½ | 58½ | 59½ | — ⅜ |
| 25⅝ | 20½ | Cont Diam F (½g) | 3 | 22 | 22 | 22 | ¼ |
| 42¾ | 38⅝ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 9 | 39½ | 38¾ | 38⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 100⅞ | 74¼ | Cont Mot | 10 | 3¾ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 56½ | 51 | Cro Ck pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | — ½ |
| 47¼ | 43½ | Cr Ck pf xw (2¼) | 2 | 44 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅜ | 17 | Crown Zeller | 54 | 20⅜ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | |
| 81¾ | 51 | Crucible Stl | 1 | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ | — ¼ |
| 135 | 120½ | Cruc Stl pf (1¾k) | 3 | 128 | 128 | 128 | Mar24 |
| 3 | 2 | Cuba Co | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | Mar22 |
| 14⅜ | 10 | Cuban-Am Sug | 8 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 39⅜ | Cudahy Pack (2½) | 2 | 40¾ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | — ¼ |
| 20⅝ | 17⅛ | Curtis Pub | 7 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅝ | |
| 109½ | 106¼ | Curtis Pub pf (7) | 1 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 6½ | Curtis-Wright (7) | 47 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | |
| 23¾ | 19¼ | Curtiss-Wr A (⅓g) | 9 | 20¾ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 90⅞ | 81½ | Cutler-Ham (1½g) | 3 | 82½ | 82¼ | 82¼ | Mar25 |
| | | —D— | | | | | |
| 18½ | 16 | Davega Str (1a) | 5 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅜ | + ¼ |
| 24 | 20½ | Davega Strs pf (1¾) | 1 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | |
| 135½ | 124⅜ | Deere & Co | 6 | 124¼ | 123¼ | 123½ | —1 |
| 31¾ | 29½ | Deere & Co pf (1.40) | 7 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | Mar27 |
| 29 | 22 | Deisel-Wm-Gil (1a) | 2 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23½ | |
| 58⅜ | 42½ | Del & Hud | 7 | 52¼ | 51½ | 51½ | — ¾ |
| 24½ | 17½ | Del Lack & W | 5 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ¼ |
| 10¾ | 7⅞ | Den & R G W pf | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Mar25 |
| 146½ | 125 | Detroit Ed (4a) | 1 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | + ⅜ |
| 67½ | 61 | Dev & Ray A (3a) | 2 | 70½ | 69¾ | 70½ | — ½ |
| 36⅛ | 30½ | Diam Mat (½g) | 6 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅜ |
| 40⅛ | 38 | Diam M pf (1½a) | 2 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Mar24 |
| 29 | 24½ | Dist Corp-Seag | 12 | 27⅜ | 26¾ | 26¾ | — ½ |
| 96 | 90 | Dis Cp-S pf ww (8) | 2 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Mar24 |
| 25 | 20¾ | Dixie-Vortex (1½) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Mar23 |
| 46¾ | 37⅛ | Doehler Die C (½g) | 2 | 39⅝ | 39½ | 39½ | — ⅛ |
| 51 | 45 | Dome Mines (2) | 7 | 46¾ | 6¼ | 46¾ | + ¼ |
| 12⅜ | 10½ | Dominion Stre | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Mar23 |
| 77¼ | 60½ | Douglas Airc | 18 | 60⅞ | 60⅜ | 60⅞ | + ¼ |
| 55 | 49 | Dresser A (3e) | 2 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | Mar19 |
| 39¼ | 32¼ | Dresser B (1e) | 2 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | Mar25 |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Dul S S & A | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Mar24 |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Dul S S & A pf | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Mar25 |
| 8¼ | 7 | Dunhill Int | 3 | 6⅜ | 6¾ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 15¼ | Duplan Silk (1) | 2 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | |
| 180⅞ | 156 | du Pont de N (¾g) | 10 | 159¼ | 157½ | 157½ | —1¾ |
| 135½ | 131½ | du Pont deb (6) | 5 | 133½ | 132⅞ | 132⅞ | Mar24 |
| | | —E— | | | | | |
| 17 | 11½ | Eastern Roll | 8 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15¼ | Mar25 |
| 175¼ | 159 | Eastman Kod (6) | 7 | 163¾ | 162½ | 163¾ | + 1¼ |
| 37½ | 32 | Eaton Mfg (½g) | 9 | 33½ | 32¾ | 32¾ | — ¼ |
| 16 | 11⅞ | Eitingon Sch | 11 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 29 | 23¾ | El Paso N Gas (1.60) | 5 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5⅛ | El & Mus (.18e) | 10 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 45 | 38½ | El Auto L (.60g) | 10 | 41 | 39¾ | 40¾ | —1¼ |
| 18 | 12 | El Boat (.60e) | 15 | 13⅜ | 12¾ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 21⅜ | El Pow & Lt | 68 | 23¾ | 22¾ | 2"⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 87 | 75½ | El P&L $6 pf | 3 | 73 | 72 | 72 | —4 |
| 92¼ | 77 | El P&L pf | 2 | 77½ | 76 | 76 | —2¾ |
| 44½ | 40¼ | El Stor Bat (2) | 4 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| 2 | 1¼ | Elk Horn Coal | 5 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 5½ | Elk Horn C pf | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Mar27 |
| 60 | 55½ | Endicott-John (3) | 1 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ | Mar27 |
| 17¾ | 11 | Eng Pub Svc | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | + ¼ |
| 68¼ | 64¾ | Eng P S $5 pf (3¾k) | 1 | 65¼ | 65½ | 65¼ | Mar25 |
| 81 | 68 | Eng PS pf ww (4¼k) | 4 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Mar23 |
| 86½ | 80 | Eng PS $6 pf (4½k) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Mar18 |
| 9¾ | 7¾ | Eq Off Bldg | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 23⅜ | 13⅞ | Erie RR | 19 | 22½ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅜ | 26¼ | Erie 1pf | 1 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 22 | Erie 2pf | 3 | 24 | 23¼ | 24 | Mar27 |
| 14¼

Business and Industry

# Activity of Steel Mills at Highest Point in Nation's History

Commerce and Finance

## Inventory Status Of U. S. Industry Sound at Year End

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The total value of holdings of raw materials, in process goods and finished products, increased only 12 per cent during 1936, according to Standard Statistics in a study of the inventory positions of 694 corporations in 52 industries at the 1935 and 1936 year-ends.

Although this picture is almost three months old, it at least discloses that industry entered 1937 with an entirely healthy inventory situation.

The combined inventory of these corporations at the end of the year was valued at $3,057,902,000, compared with $2,731,277,000 on Dec. 31, 1935. As the physical volume of industrial production increased 20 per cent last year and industrial production in December was 26 per cent above December, 1935, the 12 per cent increase in the dollar value of inventories must be regarded as moderate.

Much of this gain must be attributed to higher prices. The average price of raw materials in December was 10 per cent above a year earlier, while the increase in semimanufactured articles was 9 per cent. There was only a minor gain in average prices for finished products. Allowing for the higher prices, it is evident that the expansion in physical inventories was unimportant.

As a further check on the inventory situation, the sales results of reporting companies were also examined. The dollar volumes of 339 companies which disclosed sales showed an increase of 16 per cent, while the inventory valuations of these identical concerns also rose 16 per cent. Another indicator is the ratio of sales to inventories, and compilation of these ratios disclosed an inventory turnover of 5.5 in 1936, against 5.4 in 1935.

Examination of the increase in inventories and the gain in sales by individual industries discloses that, in the majority of instances, sales volumes increased more sharply than the rise in inventories. Furthermore, in most of the relatively few cases where the gain in stocks on hand exceeded the gain in sales, special considerations are involved.

The fear of an over-bought or an over-produced condition is one that commonly arises in the advanced stages of a business recovery. Over-buying, however, is generally confined principally to the organized raw material markets where, because of the more pronounced speculative influence, excesses are more likely to develop. Periodic "shake-outs" in these markets seldom alter the underlying trend of business.

It is probable that most of the fear of heavy inventories arises from the large public participation in the speculative commodity markets and the sharp advance in prices that is taking place. There is nothing to indicate that industry has accumulated either raw materials or finished goods to such an extent that the demand for primary commodities or the level of industrial production must soon be lowered.

## Boeing Airplane Co. 1936 Net $168,364

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

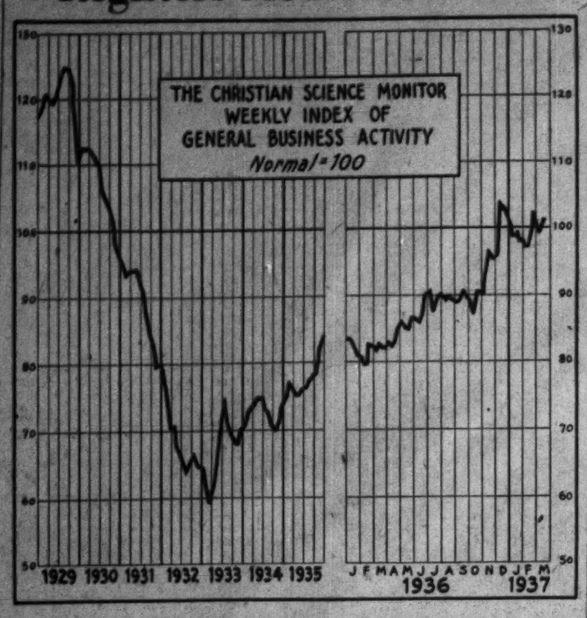
NEW YORK—The Boeing Airplane Company reports for the year 1936 a net profit, after all charges, of $168,364, equal to 32¼ cents a share on 522,170 shares of capital stock, compared with a loss of $333,800 for 1935. Sales and other income totaled $2,318,806, while cost of sales amounted to $2,080,155.

The company reported unfilled orders of $8,921,797, a high record, at the end of the year, compared with $6,141,203 at the close of 1935. Additional orders totaling $2,655,148 were received in the first two months of 1937.

A special meeting announcement accompanied the report for April 20, the date of the annual meeting, to consider an increase in authorized capital stock from 600,000 to 800,000 shares, the sale of stock to shareholders at prices to be arranged, and reservation of 12,000 shares for sale to officers and employees.

The first of six "Clipper" flying boats is under rapid construction. These, said to be the largest aircraft being built in the United States, will have a wing spread of 152 feet and a weight of 82,000 pounds fully loaded. A crew of eight will be in charge, with accommodations for 67 passengers in daylight flights and berths for 40 at night.

## Monitor Index of Business Registers Moderate Increase




The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity registered another moderate advance during the week ended March 20. The increase carried the index from 100.3 on March 13 to 101.0 (prel.) on March 20. This compared with 82.3 on March 21, 1936.

Increases were recorded in all three of the adjusted series included in the index.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings continued to advance, making another new high for this year. Loadings for the week ended March 20 totaled 314,042 cars as against 311,840 cars in the preceding week.

Electric power output for the week ended March 20 totaled 2,211,052,000 kilowatt hours, up 16.3 per cent over the corresponding week of 1936. For the week ended March 13, output amounted to 2,212,897,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 16.9 per cent over the year before. The decrease during the week was less than seasonal and the adjusted index rose.

Bank debits outside New York City showed a substantial gain during the week under consideration. Allowances for a slight seasonal decline, the usual mid-month bulge and trend left a moderate gain in the adjusted index.

Steel ingot production increased last week to 90 per cent of capacity for the country, the Iron Age reports, and at Pittsburgh output reached a peak of 93 per cent, the highest level since the World War. Orders have been so heavy that March bookings are reckoned 50 per cent ahead of February and some mills are booked as far in advance as August.

With the exception of Chrysler, automobile production of the leading manufacturers was at a high level during the week.

Retail trade surged ahead in the last week of Easter buying to a new high for the year. While sales did not come up to earlier expectations, gains of 12 to 30 per cent over a year ago were reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | Mar. 20.* 1937 | Mar. 13, 1937 | Mar. 21, 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 101.0 | 100.3 | 82.3 |
| Bk debits outside N Y C | 94.5 | 93.4 | 80.8 |
| Elec power prod | 101.4 | 100.7 | 89.9 |
| Misc car loadings | 106.7 | 106.4 | 84.5 |

* Preliminary.

## Chicago Business Highest in Years

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Chicago has just finished one of the best pre-Easter buying seasons in years, despite the temporary return of winter, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail activity was notably buoyant, with mail order houses also sharing in the general demand for seasonal needs.

Wholesalers report wide interest in new wares for the late spring and early summer trade. Fears that there might be a marked letdown after the close of the Easter buying period seem unfounded.

Local industry is still building production and manpower. Raw material price increases and fear of further inflation are prime factors in the upward trend. Local action in taking a firm position against the sit-down strikes has also helped to keep the Chicago manufacturing situation on a fairly steady basis.

Railroads report heavy Easter travel. Similarly, freight business and activities by the public utilities were well ahead of a year ago.

## Steel Operations Advance Point To 90 P. C. Capacity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND—In spite of inevitable interruption for furnace repair the steel industry continues to increase operations and last week they advanced another point to 90 per cent of mill capacity, according to magazine Steel. This is the highest operating rate ever recorded.

Pittsburgh gained 2 points to 93 per cent, Chicago 1 point to 83½ per cent, Buffalo 3 points to 90 and Cincinnati 8 points to 80. Cleveland was off a point and a half to 80½ and New England lost 12 points to 85 per cent. Both these declines were on account of repairs. No change was made in the rate in the following districts: Eastern Pennsylvania 58, Youngstown 85, Wheeling 97, Birmingham 80, Detroit 100 and St. Louis 82.

"'A strong seller's market exists," continues the report, "with steelmakers scrutinizing all inquiries, limiting shipments to consumers' usual needs and using every effort to prevent speculative buying and hoarding. In many instances sales representatives are ordered to submit all inquiries to the home office before completing sales.

"Every indication is that consumers are using steel as rapidly as it is shipped and that efforts to obtain deliveries are based on actual needs, to meet demand for their products. Cessation of shipments to strike-bound Detroit automobile manufacturers made no impression on steel mills. It has given some steel to other users.

"Buying shows no sign of easing. Current bookings are in excess of shipments and backlogs are increasing. In the effort to obtain preference some consumers are offering premiums over present prices, but mills hesitate to accept these offers. Price seems no bar to buyers, delivery being the important factor.

"Scrap prices continue to advance, apparently finding no ceiling. Supplies are being raked from remote localities to meet demands and no actual famine has developed, higher prices to producers overcoming difficulties in collecting and delivering at steel producing centers.

"Importance of rapidly increasing exports of steel scrap is being recognized and some sentiment has developed for regulation by the Government. This is based on the fact that in the past three years more than 5,000,000 tons of scrap has been exported to Japan, Great Britain and Italy. This is estimated to represent more than 25,000,000 tons of natural resources in ore, coal and limestone. However, opinion in the steel and scrap industry is not unanimous for or against regulation," concludes the report.

Moderate increases in steelmaking scrap at Chicago and Pittsburgh caused the composite price to advance 43 cents to $21.60 and the iron and steel composite to $40.13. Finished steel composite is unchanged at $60.70.

## U. S. Lumber Output At New 1937 Peak

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association said that lumber production reached a new 1937 peak during the week ended March 20.

From 544 mills came 229,279,000 feet of lumber, compared with 225,884,000 feet produced by 575 mills the previous week.

## Chesapeake & Ohio Revenues Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, in its preliminary reports for 1936, showed total operating revenues of $135,538,279, against $114,024,686 in 1935. Freight traffic yielded $127,330,561, compared with $106,794,756. Passenger business totaled $3,382,191, against $2,850,875.

## Federal Reserve Can Retard Rise in Prices, Says Survey

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The central banking system of the United States has the power to prevent the present swift rise in commodity prices from developing into price inflation, provided the federal budget can be brought under control, says the Guaranty Trust Company in its monthly letter.

"If the budget is not balanced," declares the survey, "it will be impossible for the banking authorities to make full use of their power over credit, because in that event the market for new Government obligations must be maintained.

"Even if the budget is balanced, it will be requisite for the central banking authorities to exercise their power with the courage, foresight, and freedom from political pressure that were apparently contemplated by the legislators who placed the banking system under centralized control.

"The problem will be complicated by the fact that a large part of the earning assets of the banks for some time to come will consist of investments in Government securities and that the open-market powers of the Federal Reserve system must be exercised in such a way as to avoid depressing the prices of those securities to an extent that would seriously impair the value of bank resources.

"Nor can the problem be dissociated from that of world prices in general. Even if the financial authorities in the United States should find themselves fully capable of coping with the situation at home, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for them to maintain the value of the dollar in the face of continuing depreciation abroad.

"The problem of price control is, in the last analysis, a world problem; and the outcome of the present situation will remain highly uncertain until international currency stabilization is achieved.

"It would be a serious mistake," the review continues, "to regard the rise in prices as a wholly unfavorable development. Some degree of price recovery after a severe depression relieves the burden of debt, helps to restore the normal balance among individual prices, and strengthens the incentive to industrial activity by increasing business profits.

"Moreover, it cannot be said the price recovery has yet proceeded to dangerous lengths. And as long as the need of controlling the movement is recognized and governments and central banking authorities are vested with broad powers over bank credit, there is reason to hope the movement may be held within moderate limits."

## Continental Oil Co. Net $2.05 a Share Against $1.88 in '35

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Continental Oil Company reports net earnings for 1936 of $9,612,596 after depreciation, depletion and taxes. This is equivalent to $2.05 a share on 4,682,614 shares issued and outstanding, not including 55,978 shares held in treasury. Earnings for 1935 were $8,813,560, or $1.88 a share. Cash distribution to stockholders during 1936 amounted to $7,023,635, or $1.50 a share, as compared with $2,926,536, or $.625 a share in 1935. During the last year, Continental also paid a cash bonus to all employees.

Despite an increase of $15,097,322 during 1936 for additions to fixed property accounts and for payment of dividends, the company maintained a strong financial position. On Dec. 31, 1936, cash and marketable securities amounted to $9,919,595, net working capital was $28,749,999, the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 4.53 to 1 and the company had no funded or long-term debt.

Crude oil produced during the year was $17,973,552 net barrels, as compared with 15,247,952 barrels in 1935, an increase of 17.83 per cent over 1935. During the year, 479 wells were completed on properties in which Continental had a working interest, 416 of these being productive. During 1935, a total of 277 wells were completed, of which 217 were productive.

Continental's sales of all refined products during 1936 were the largest in its history.

## French to Redeem In Gold 1917 Loan Floated in U. S.

PARIS (AP)—The Ministry of Finance has announced that the 20-year 5½ per cent bonds floated in the United States by the French Government in 1917 will be repaid on a gold basis instead of in devalued francs.

This loan totaled 15,000,000,000 gold francs (about $2,895,000,000 in 1917, only part was floated in the United States).

After consulting its legal committee, the Ministry said:

"This loan is distinguished from other loans issued in the United States by the French government or communities as it carried a subsidiary clause providing that payment was optional in Paris. Thus for this loan, and for this loan only, it appeared that service should be made on a gold basis."

The announcement said that "the Government desires to respect scrupulously its obligations to pay at the rate of the dollar when they are juridically established."

Finance authorities decided to pay the last coupon and to repay the loan on the basis of 36.853 francs to the dollar. (The market rate of devalued francs to devalued dollars is about 21.74.)

Officials said there was no connection between the Finance Ministry's decision and the movement started in the Chamber of Deputies to seek repeal of the Johnson act, forbidding loans to nations which have defaulted on their obligations to the United States.

It was pointed out that decision was in conformity with the act of Parliament repealing the gold clause of the devaluation law. That act provided that all France's international payments be made in gold if the original obligations so stipulated or if "it could have been properly so stipulated" before the franc devaluation act of last September.

### Electrical Range Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of electrical ranges in January showed an increase of 123.7 per cent over those for January, 1936, Electrical Merchandising reported. Refrigerator sales gained 43.1 per cent, and oil burners 19.7 per cent.

## The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

With the storm of bond-selling at least temporarily abated, Wall Street climbed out of the cellar last week to appraise the scene. The stock market, too, turned up on evacuation of the Chrysler sit-down, and things again looked serene in the security markets.

But there does not seem to be much confidence in the Street that the present bond rally is more than a breathing spell. Some bankers can be found who hope that a plateau of bond prices has been reached from which even a slight rise later in the year can be hoped for. After all, the recent decline has wiped out in a month the gains of over a year in high-grade bond prices. This group may be said to consider the recent unpleasantness as comparable to that of a little less than a year ago when the market for new capital issues went out like a light for about two months. But these are the bankers who still entertain a rather shaken faith in the power of credit managers.

More rugged opinion inclines to a 3 per cent yield for high-grade long bonds as a more likely stopping place for prices.

**Federal Issues Liquidated**

The weekly reserve statement showed that the New York banks again liquidated governments. Their holdings were down $77,000,000 for the week, but it should be added that perhaps half or more of this reduction was probably due to the fact that the held Treasury bills which matured on March 18. Tuesday's statement also showed a reduction of $186,000,000 in total reporting member banks' holdings of governments.

By May 1, when the final increase in reserve requirements goes into effect, local excess reserves may be down to between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000, and some of the banks may have to make up reserve deficits. The first increase in rediscounts in many a week showed up in the Friday reserve statement—small, but significant— only $4,000,000. The local banks would probably prefer to sell governments for the replenishment of their reserves, rather than rediscount.

About all the Reserve system and the Treasury were able to do in the recent decline was to even out the jiggles, the same function performed in the foreign exchange market by official stabilization funds and in free markets by professional traders. It is guessed that the Treasury threw $40,000,000 of Postal Savings funds into the purchase of governments, and the Friday statement indicates that again the Federal Reserve switched its government portfolio round so as to buy more long issues in place of Treasury bills.

Except for a few small tax-exempt offerings, the investment bankers drew a blank in the new issues market. There were no corporate offerings. The Philadelphia Edison syndicate was terminated and the bonds dropped below par. Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, whose credit is only a step below that of the Commonwealth itself, failed to receive any bids on a $5,500,000 offering because the offering required at least a 2¾ per cent coupon at par for 30-year serial bonds—in line with the market a few weeks ago but now too high.

The 10-year maturity of the $15,000,000 New York State grade crossing serial bonds, offered last week, is to be priced to yield 2.40 per cent, the comparable maturity on the previous state financing having yielded only 1.50 per cent. The long-delayed Panhandle Eastern $24,000,000 issue may appear this week. Other scheduled offerings will probably be postponed.

The stock market's tumble on Monday culminated a steady decline since the first of the month and was followed by substantial improvement. Opinions on the longer trend appear very mixed.

There was considerable discussion of the announcements on Delaware & Hudson's sale of its New York Central holdings. It was announced that 85,000 shares had been sold since last December. Over a month ago a local paper reported that D. & H. was selling its Central holdings, but an official of the road denied it. A clear-cut question of ethics was seen in the Street. Defenders of the company pointed out that if its operations were known, other traders would also sell Central and so the liquidation would be less profitable. Hence, they argued, these "technical denials" are to be expected and should not be taken at face value. Critics said the company should not have denied the rumor but merely kept silent.

**Interest Rates Firmer**

Acceptance rates were marked up again last week, for the fourth time this year, to a shade above the Reserve buying rate, and it was expected that the Reserve would raise its rate on Thursday, as its custom is to keep its rate above the market. There was, however, no mark-up in the official rate.

Last week saw the first increase in commercial paper rates in almost three years, i. e., since May, 1924. The new 1 per cent rate, replacing ¾ per cent, applies to six months' prime names. The rise in both bill and commercial paper rates followed the 0.711 per cent average discount on 273-day bills which the Treasury had to pay on Monday.

The number-one men of most of the investment banking houses in the Street went over to the Bond Club luncheon at the Bankers' Club on Wednesday, and heard themselves well barbecued by Prof. William O. Douglas, runner-up for successor to Landis when the latter leaves the chairmanship of the Securities and Exchange Commission this summer.

Arguments pro and con the awarding of corporate issues by competitive bidding have been threshed out over and over in the Street. Professor Douglas was one of the two SEC commissioners who demurred on allowing the Kansas City Electric Power financing to go through last fall. In that decision, Mr. Landis with the majority felt that a potential conflict of interest existed in connection with the underwriting, but that since the Bankers' Trust resigned from the corporate trusteeship, and the investors might lose more than gain from refusal of registration, it might go through.

The Street is still full of rumors and conjectures about money and credit, the afatermath of the bond market decline plus Mr. Eccles' recent statement and his current article in Fortune magazine. The rumor that gold is to be reduced to $30 an ounce persists, but not in the most sophisticated circles. There are possibility is considered that the Government may take further easy money steps this year instead of restrictive steps.

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WHAT ABOUT YOUR WILL?

EVERYONE who owns property should make a will. You may have made yours already. If so, you naturally want it to conform to your wishes today.

If you have made a will, we strongly urge you to *re-read your will now*. Then ask yourself these questions:

1. If your estate has decreased in value, what effect will the specific bequests you have made in your will have on the residue?
2. Does your will provide for persons no longer living?
3. Does your will fail to name children or others whom you now wish to provide for?
4. Does your will create a Trust for the protection of those who would be benefited by such provision?
5. Is there any reason to change the Executor whom you have named in your will?

Your family lawyer can help you in answering these questions, for he can tell you whether your will properly fits conditions as they are today and he can also show you how to make any changes you may desire, either by the addition of a codicil to your present will or by a clause in a new will, if one is necessary.

★ ★ ★

*If you have not yet made a will, or if you are contemplating the revision of a will drawn in the past, there is information in our booklet,* "WILLS AND TRUSTS," *which you may find of distinct value. A copy will be sent promptly upon request.*

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal Bonds Firm—Corporate Liens Mixed—Curb Uneven

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Anaconda Copper Profits for 1936 Best in 6 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Copper Mining Company reported today the largest profits since 1930 at $15,881,839 for the year ended Dec. 31. This was equal to $1.83 a share on the capital stock. In 1935 net income was $11,180,087, or $1.29 a share.

The above figures included principal subsidiaries; Chile Copper, Greene Cananea Copper, International Smelting & Refining, Anaconda Sales Company, Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway Company, Tooele Valley Railway, Diamond Coal & Coke, and Butte Water Company.

Cornelius F. Kelley, president, said gross sales and earnings on a consolidated basis totaled $100,882,734, compared with $127,878,876 for 1935, an increase of 26 per cent.

Production amounted to 552,807,952 pounds of copper, 6,508,847 ounces of silver and 30,579 ounces of gold. Deliveries of copper for the year, in both domestic and foreign markets, amounted to 849,321,306 pounds. These included custom, secondary and purchase intake.

Production of electrolytic zinc was 211,969,707 pounds, of which 43,448,219 pounds were from company mines and remainder from custom ores and concentrates and leased mines. Deliveries amounted to 227,307,370 pounds.

Average number of employees in 1936, including consolidated subsidiary companies, was 36,377. Number of employees on pay roll at end of year was 40,996, compared with 34,976 at the close of 1935.

Chile Copper Company's 1936 net income was $5,371,787, equal to $1.22 a share of capital stock, against $3,875,356, or 88 cents a share in 1935.

Andes Copper Mining Company 1936 net income was $844,341, equal to 24 cents a share of capital stock, against $418,136, or 12 cents a share, in 1935.

Greene Cananea Copper Company 1936 net income was $1,124,207, equal to $2.25 a share on capital stock, against $2,137,718, or $4.28 a share, in 1935.

## Structural Steel Contracts Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Structural steel contracts in February declined to 88,946 tons, compared with 130,651 in January and 140,943 in February, 1936, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

February shipments aggregated 91,848 tons against 92,020 in January, and 78,203 a year ago.

The Institute estimated steel available for fabrication amounted to 493,832 tons, compared with 414,365 at this time last year.

The drop in bookings in February carried the total off to 38 per cent of the annual average figure for the years 1928-31, inclusive.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Extra Rate | Pe- riod | Pay- able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska Juneau Gold Mining | 15c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 10 |
| Hook Drugs, Inc. | 12½c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 23 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Honolulu R Tr Co. | 15c | | Mar. 31 | Mar. 22 |
| **Initial** | | | | |
| Dobeckmun Co. | 35c | | Apr. 15 | Apr. 10 |
| Gen Mach Cp 4% conv pf | $1.12½ | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Adams (JD) Mfg Co | 15c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Alaska Juneau Gold Mining | 15c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 10 |
| Autocar Co pf | 75c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 25 |
| Belden Mfg Co. | 15c | Q | May 15 | May 5 |
| Bell Tel of Pa | $2 | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 15 |
| Danam-Fax Strs | 50c | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 18 |
| Diamond State Tel | 50c | Q | Mar. 31 | Mar. 31 |
| Fed D Strs pf | $1.06¼ | Q | Apr. 30 | Apr. 20 |
| Firemen Fund Ins | $1 | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 5 |
| Firestone T&R Co. | 50c | | Apr. 20 | Apr. 10 |
| Fisk Rub Co pf | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 20 | Apr. 10 |
| Hawaiian Agri Co | 20c | M | Apr. 30 | Apr. 24 |
| Hill Pack Co 7% conv part pf | 8¾c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Honomu Sugar Co | 10c | M | Apr. 10 | Apr. 5 |
| Hook Drugs, Inc. | 12½c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 23 |
| Humboldt Malt & Brew Co 80c Cl A pf | 20c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Lincoln Nat Bk (Newark) | 40c | Q | July 1 | June 30 |
| Los Angeles Gas & El Corp 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | May 15 | Apr. 30 |
| Masback Hdw Co, Inc 8% cum 1st pf | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 15 | Apr. 1 |
| Mass Util Assoc | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| McKinley Mines Secur Co, Ltd | 2½c | | June 1 | May 15 |
| McLel Strs Co pf | $1.50 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 10 |
| Meduse Port Cem Co 6% pf A | $1.50 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 25 |
| Merchants Refriger Co 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 23 |
| Pepeekeo Sug Co | 15c | M | Apr. 15 | Apr. 10 |
| Perfection Petrol Co. Ltd. $1.50 pf | 37½c | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 30 |
| Telautograph Corp | 15c | Q | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| West Cst Oil Co pf | $1 | Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 31 |

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.88⅝ | $4.88⅝ | $4.8397 |
| Cables | 4.88⅛ | 4.88⅛ | 4.8397 |
| France—franc | .0459½ | .0460 | ‡ |
| Belgium—belga | .1685 | .1684 | .1695 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2279 | .2778½ | ‡ |
| Italy—lira | .0526½ | .0526½ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4023 | .4022½ | .4033 |
| Holland—guilders | .5475 | .5475 | ‡ |
| Sweden—krona | .2519 | .2519½ | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2456 | .2455 | .4537 |
| Denmark—Krone | .2182 | .2182 | .4537 |
| Spain—peseta | * | * | .3257 |
| Greece—drachma | .0090 | .0090 | .0220 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1875 | .1875 | .2382 |
| Cz'ch'vie—crown | .0349 | .0349 | ‡ |
| Finland—finm'k | .0216 | .0216 | .0428 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1980 | .1980 | .2961 |
| Poland—zloty | .1890 | .1889 | .1896 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0445 | .0445 | .0748 |
| Roumania—leu | .0075 | .0075 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0234 | .0234 | .0296 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentine—peso | .3256 | .3256 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0615 | .0615 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso | .0417 | .0317 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol | .2625 | .2600 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso | .5600‡ | .5600‡ | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2851 | .2851 | .4440 |
| India—rupee | .3691 | .3691 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5505 | .5503 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .3050 | .3042 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .2967½ | .2965 | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .5731 | .5750 | .9613 |
| Phil Islands—peso | .5025 | .5035 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | 1.0014 | 1.0016 | 1.0031 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2780 | .2780 | .3440 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 26: Receipts, $16,868,837; expenditures, $22,208,998; balance, $1,718,528,068; customs receipts for the month, $45,360,457. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,674,920,445; expenditures, $5,448,224,500, including $2,102,449,933 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,773,304,085; gross debt, $34,605,241,739, a decrease of $1,358,968 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,541,944,692, including $310,323,314 of inactive gold.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 4¼s '47-52 | 118.11 | 118.1 | 118.11 |
| 10 2½s '43-45 | 109.20 | 109.17 | 109.20 |
| 14 4s '44-54 | 111.8 | 111. | 111.8 |
| 10 2½s '48-50 | 109.12 | 109.12 | 109.12 |
| 10 2½s '49-54 June | 109.31 | 109.24 | 109.28 |
| 10 2½s '52-57 | 106.10 | 106.10 | 106.10 |
| 2 3¼s '41-43 Mch | 106.12 | 106.12 | 106.12 |
| 7 2½s '41 | 106.7 | 106.5 | 106.6 |
| 32 2½s '44-46 | 106.24 | 106.22 | 106.24 |
| 6 2½s '49-52 | 104.25 | 104.25 | 104.25 |
| 68 3s '48-51 | 104.7 | 104. | 104.6 |
| 13 2s '51-55 | 102.4 | 102.1 | 102.4 |
| 23 2½s '55-60 | 101.13 | 101.6 | 101.13 |
| 307 2½s '51-54 | 102.22 | 102.17 | 102.20 |
| 9 2½s '48-51 | 100.28 | 100.22 | 100.28 |
| 25 2½s '51-54 | 100.13 | 100.12 | 100.13 |
| 25 2½s '56-59 | 100.9 | 100.5 | 100.6 |
| 65 3½s '49-53 | 99.24 | 99.20 | 99.22 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 3s '47 | 102.31 | 102.24 | 102.31 |
| 2 3s '49 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 102.6 |
| 10 3¼s '64 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.6 |

**Home Owners' Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 2s A'52 | 101.30 | 101.23 | 101.27 |
| 38 2½s '49 | 100.10 | 100.5 | 100.10 |
| 33 2½s '42-44 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 3 Alb & Sus 3½s'46 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 16 Allegany 5s'44 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 5 Allegh & West 4s '98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 3 Allied Strs 4½s'51 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 4 Allied Strs 4½s'50 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2 Am Ice 8s '53 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 8 Am IChem 5½s'49 | 107¾ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Am Ind 5½s'49 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 4 Am T&T 5½s'43 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 21 Am T&T 3½s '66 | 98 | 97¾ | 98 |
| 1 Am T&T cv 4½s'39 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 35 Am T&T 3½s 61 | 98⅞ | 98⅝ | 98⅞ |
| 8 Am W W & E 6s '75 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 17 Am Wri Pap 6s '47 | 90 | 87½ | 90 |
| 1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 17 Arm Del 4s '55 | 87½ | 86¾ | 87½ |
| 51 Arm Del 4s '57 | 98 | 97½ | 97½ |
| 16 Arm 4½s '39 | 103 | 2-32 | 103 1-32 |
| 5 Armstrong C 4s '50 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Atl C Line 4½s'64 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 37 AT&SF adj 4s '95 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 Atl & Birm 4s '33 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 14 A C Yne 1st 4s '52 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 AOL cit 4s '52 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 2 A G Line 4½s'64 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 Atl Refin 5s '37 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 4 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 15 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 9 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 91¾ | 91½ | 91¾ |
| 19 B&O 5s '96 F | 90½ | 89½ | 90¼ |
| 11 B&O cvt 4½s '60 | 80½ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 1 B&O 4s '48 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 B&O4sPLE&WV '41 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 8 B&O 5s S W '50 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 B Areos cn 4s '51 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 7 Bell TPa 5s '48 B | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 13 Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 95¾ | 95½ | 95¾ |
| 43 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 96½ | 96 | 96 |
| 21 Boston&Me 4½s JJ '61 | 83⅝ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 15 Boston & Me 5s '55 | 87½ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 11 BotConMills 6½s'34 | 35 | 34½ | 35 |
| 6 Bkly Edis 3¾s '66 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 35 Bkly Man Trr 4½s'66 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99½ |
| 5 Bkly Un El 4½s '50 | 108⅜ | 108⅛ | 108⅜ |
| 8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Buf R&P 5s '37 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 14 Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85⅞ |
| 1 Bur C R&No 5s '34 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 40 By-Prod C 5½s '45 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 1 Can Nor 6½s '46 | 121⅝ | 121⅝ | 121⅝ |
| 6 Can Pac 5s '54 | 108¼ | 108 | 108¼ |
| 2 Can Pac 4½s '46 | 104 | 103½ | 104 |
| 1 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 20 Can Pac 4s perp | 92¼ | 92 | 92 |
| 21 Can Ill E & G 5s '51 | 103⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 2 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 6 Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 70 | 69½ | 70 |
| 3 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 5 Cen R R N J 5s '87 | 72⅝ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 31 Cen R R N J 4s '87 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| 21 Champ P & F 4½s '50 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 13 Chesap Corp 5s '47 | 135 | 133 | 133¾ |
| 8 C & O 3½s '96 D | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 3 C & O gen 4½s '92 | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | 118⅞ |
| 17 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 1 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 1 C B & Q 4¼s '77 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 34 C B & Q gen 4s '58 | 109⅝ | 108¾ | 109⅜ |
| 5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 4 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 3 Chi I & L 5s '69 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 9 CM&SP 4½s '89C | 66½ | 66½ | 66¾ |
| 4 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 7 CM&SP 3½s '89B | 56½ | 56 | 56½ |
| 12 CM&SP & Pac 5s '75 | 31⅜ | 31⅛ | 31⅜ |
| 58 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ |
| 24 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51 | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s 43 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 1 Cinn Gas & El 4½s '66 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 3 CinUnTerm3½s 71gtd | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 10 Cin Un Term 5s 57 C | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 2 CCC & StL 5s 63D | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 19 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 95 | 94⅜ | 94¾ |
| 1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 Clev Elec Ill 4½s '65 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 7 Clev Un Term 5½s 72 | 111 | 110⅞ | 111 |
| 3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 20 ClevUnTerm4½s77C | 102 | 101¾ | 102 |
| 7 Col & So 4½s 80 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 6 Colmbia G 5s 52 May | 102 | 102⅛ | 103 |
| 2 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 18 Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 19 Comi Credit 3¼s '51 | 96 | 95½ | 95¾ |
| 46 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2 Con Coal Del 5s 60 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 11 Con Edis 3¼s 46 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 16 Con Edis 1st 5s 56 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 2 Con Gas NY 4½s 51 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 75 Con Oil 3½s 51 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¾ |
| 8 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 101¾ | 101 | 101¾ |
| 4 Consum Pow 3¾s 65 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s 65 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 25 Interlake Iron 8s '51 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 15 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| 1 Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 80½ | 80 | 80 |
| 14 Int Paper 5s '47 | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Int Paper 5s '47 | 100⅞ | 100½ | 100⅞ |
| 1 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 2 Int T&T deb 5s '55 | 73¼ | 72½ | 73½ |
| 3 Iowa Pwr rfg 4s '51 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 42 JamesF&Clea 4s '59 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 27 Jones&Laughl 4½s'61 | 103 | 101¾ | 103 |
| 1 KCFt& Mem 4s '36 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 2 K C South 5s '50 | 95 | 94¾ | 95 |
| 2c K C South 3s '50 | 88¾ | 88¼ | 88¾ |
| 1 Kans G&E 4½s '80 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 Kings Co Elev 4s '49 | 105¼ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 1 LDac Gas 6s 42A | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 3 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 61 | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s '80 D | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 4 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 8 Lautaro Nit 6s'54 ct | 42¼ | 42 | 42¼ |
| 16 Leh C&N 4½s '54 | 99½ | 99 | 99½ |
| 2 Leh Val Coal 6s '28 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5½s '54 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 1 Leh Val NY4½s'40 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 4 Leh Val 4s2003 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 1 Leh Val NTermls'54 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 10 Liggett & M 5s '51 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |

## Insurance Concerns Now Buying Bonds

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Some life insurance companies were stated last week to have resumed large-scale operations in the bond market, the first substantial buying they have done in several months. Purchases are said to have exceeded $25,000,000 in the last few days.

A large fire insurance company is studying both stock and bond markets in an effort to determine whether it should start switching out of stocks into bonds.

In the past couple of years this company has bought stocks almost exclusively and until recently disposed of its bonds whenever they reached a fair premium. Its portfolio at present is made up mostly of common stocks.

Most purchases in the open market last week by life companies were confined to utility bonds.

## Bill for Federal Incorporation Of Business Opposed

NEW YORK (AP)—James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, told a luncheon club here that the federal incorporation of business if enacted would require reorganization of industries within practically every state.

He said the bill, by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, intended to make constitutional certain outlawed portions of NRA, implies "gross evils in all forms of corporate operation" and laxity in state control and that it would extend "not merely to supervision of interstate intercourse" but would give the Federal Trade Commission power to exile from commerce firms or corporations found "at fault" in labor disputes.

### Investment Trusts

| Management | | |
|---|---|---|
| Admin Fd 2d Inc | 20.03 | 21.31 |
| Affiliated F Inc | 11.59 | 12.60 |
| Amerex Hold. | 30.25 | 32.50 |
| Am Business Shrs | 1.29 | 1.42 |
| Am Gen Eq Inc | 1.16 | 1.30 |
| Am Ins Stocks | 5.125 | 6.00 |
| British Type Inv | .68 | .88 |
| Broad St. Inv | 36.67 | 39.22 |
| Bullock Fund | 23.50 | 25.25 |
| Can Inv Fund | 4.80 | 5.20 |
| Century Shrs Tr | 27.15 | 29.19 |
| Chain St Investment Tr | 2.50 | 3.00 |
| Eaton & Howard Fd A1 | 23.50 | 25.00 |
| Eaton & Howard Fd F | 16.71 | 18.13 |
| Equity Corp 83 pf | 39.75 | 42.75 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 28.88 | 31.11 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 25.17 | 26.58 |
| Gen Investors Tr | 7.22 | 7.85 |
| Incorp Investors | 27.02 | |
| Loomis-Sayles 2d Fd | 47.25 | 47.25 |
| Maryland Fund | 10.35 | 11.31 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 29.90 | 31.72 |
| Mutual Invest | 17.71 | 19.36 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 2.19 | 2.35 |
| New England Fund | 19.60 | 21.08 |
| Old Colony Tr Assoc | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| Northern Secur | 70.00 | 75.00 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .96 | 1.07 |
| Quarterly Income Sh | 18.82 | 20.62 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 24.00 | 26.00 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 107.50 | |
| Repub Invest Fund | 4.875 | 5.375 |
| Shawmut Bk Inv Tr | 12.25 | 14.25 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 22.25 | 22.94 |
| Stand Utils Inc | 1.00 | 1.08 |
| State Street Invest | 120.00 | 123.00 |
| Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .99 | 1.09 |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | 1.60 | 1.77 |
| US El Lt & P Voting | 1.08 | 1.15 |
| Wellington Fund | 20.72 | 22.71 |
| World Inv Tr | 11.77 | 12.73 |
| **Fixed** | | |
| Assoc Stand Oil | 7.625 | 8.50 |
| Corp Tr A A mod | 3.75 | ... |
| Corp Tr Acc Mod | 3.75 | ... |
| Cumulative Tr Sh | 6.64 | ... |
| Depos Bk Sh NY "A" | 2.74 | ... |
| Depos Ins Shrs "A" | 3.63 | ... |
| Depos Ins Shrs "B" | 3.43 | ... |
| Diversified Tr C | 5.25 | ... |
| Diversified Tr D | 7.75 | 8.50 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 6.47 | 7.13 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 4.78 | 4.88 |
| Nor Am Bond Tr ctfs | 59.00 | ... |
| No Am Tr Shrs | 2.80 | ... |
| Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 3.65 | ... |
| Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 3.58 | ... |
| Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 3.38 | ... |
| Repres Tr Shrs | 14.55 | 15.05 |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.85 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr BB | 2.85 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr C | 8.21 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr D | 8.23 | ... |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 18.375 | 18.875 |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 2.88 | 2.98 |
| **Investment Banking** | | |
| Bancamer Blair | 11.50 | 12.50 |
| First Boston Corp | 38.625 | 40.125 |
| Schoellkopf-Hutton&Pom | 5.00 | 6.00 |

### Water Bonds

| Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc. | Rate | Mat'y | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama water Ser | 5 | 1957 | 98½ | 100½ |
| Amer W W & E | 5 | 1975 | 98 | 99¾ |
| Birmingham Water | 5½ | 1954 | 102¾ | 104½ |
| Calif Wat Ser | 4 | 1961 | 100 | 101½ |
| Cons Wat of Utica | 4½ | 1958 | 93 | 96 |
| Cons Wat of Utica | 5 | 1958 | 97 | 100 |
| Davenport Water | 5 | 1961 | 105½ | |
| East St. L. Water* | 5 | 1942 | 101½ | 103½ |
| East St. L Water† | 5 | 1942 | 101½ | 103½ |
| Greenwich W G* | 5 | 1952 | 99¾ | 101¼ |
| Monm'th Con Wat | 5 | 1956 | 93 | 96 |
| New Rochelle Wat | 5 | 1951 | | 85½ |
| New Rochelle Wat | 5½ | 1951 | | 86½ |
| New York Wat Ser | 5 | 1951 | 95½ | 97½ |
| Ohio Water Ser | 5 | 1958 | 98 | 100½ |
| So Pitts Wat | 5 | 1955 | 102½ | |
| Scr Spr Br W Ser* | 5 | 1967 | 99½ | 100½ |
| South Bay Cons | 5 | 1950 | 74 | 77 |
| Terre Haute | 5 | 1956 | 100½ | 102½ |
| Terre Haute | 6 | 1949 | 103¼ | ... |
| Union Water Ser | 5½ | 1951 | 100 | 103 |
| Westmoreland Wat | 5 | 1952 | 101½ | 103½ |
| West Va Water | 4 | 1961 | 98¾ | 100½ |
| Western N Y Wat | 5 | 1951 | 97 | 99½ |
| Western N Y Wat | 5½ | 1950 | 100½ | 102 |
| Wichita Water | 6 | 1949 | 103½ | ... |

*Series A. †Series B.

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 6,184,000; previous day, 5,127,000; week ago, 18,638,000; year ago, 7,687,000; two years ago, 10,935,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,031,371,000; year ago, 1,123,626,000; two years ago, $80,277,000.

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Chile 6s 60 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Sept | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 3 Cologne 6½s 50 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct | 34¼ | 34 | 34¼ |
| 3 Copenhag 5s 52 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 9 Costa Rica 7s 51 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 75 Cuba 5½s 45 | 64⅜ | 63 | 63 |
| 1 Denmark 5½s 55 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 Denmark 4½s 62 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 10 Fin 6s 45 | 95½ | 95 | 95 |
| 56 Ger Gov Intl 5½s '65 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24 |
| 15 Ger Govt 7s '49 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 4 Ger Govt 7s 49 unstpd | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| 7 GtConElPJap5½s'50 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 3 Hamburg St 6s '46 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 1 Helsingfors 6½s '60 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 5 Hungary 7½s '44 | 51 | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 12 Italy 7s 1951 | 82 | 81⅝ | 81⅝ |
| 15 Japan 6½s '54 | 94⅝ | 94⅛ | 94⅜ |
| 1 Kats 4s '43 ct sta pr | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 Karstadt 6s '43 ct | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 Met Water 5½s '50 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 2 N So Wales 5s '57 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 N So Wales 5s '58 | 102⅜ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 Norway 4½s '56 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 2 Oslo City 4½s '55 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 9 Peru 1st 6s '60 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 5 Peru 2d 6s1961 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 2 Poland 4s '50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 Prussia 6s '52 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 1 Queensld 7s '41 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 Queensld 6s '47 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 27 Rhine Westph 6s '52 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 26 Rhine Westph 6s '53 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 19 Rhine West 6s '55 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1 Rome 6½s '52 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 7 Sao Paul City6½s57 | 30 | 29¾ | 30 |
| 1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 5 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 5 Shinyetau E 6½s 52 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 2 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 1 Tyrol HyEl P 7½s 55 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Un Stl Wk 6½s 47A | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 1 Uruguay 6s 60 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 3 Yokohama 6s 61 | 82 | 81¾ | 81¾ |

| Foreign Bonds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | Close |
| 7 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 4 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 6 Antwerp 5s '58 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 Argentine 4½s '71 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 Argentine 6s '58 B | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 2 Arg af 6s '59 Oct | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 3 Arg af 6s 1960 May | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 Arg af 6s 1960 Oct | 102½ | 102 | 102 |
| 5 Arg 6s 1061 May | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 5 Argentine 5½s '62 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 6 Australia 5s '55 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 28 Australia 4½s'56 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ |
| 3 Bavaria 6½s '45 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 3 Belgium 6½s '49 | 110 | 109¾ | 110 |
| 13 Belgium 6s '55 | 108 | 107⅞ | 108 |
| 2 Berl City El 6½s '59 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 3 Brazil 8s '41 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 3 Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 4 Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 1 Brisbane 5s '57 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 Buenos A 4½s '56 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 Buenos A 2d6s '50 Apr | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2 BuenA4½s'42&Aug'76 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 23 Buen A 4½s 4½s'58 '78 | 82 | 81¼ | 82 |
| 4 Canada 5s '52 | 113¾ | 111¾ | 113¾ |
| 10 Canada 4s '60 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 31 Canada 3½s '61 | 98 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 5 Canada 2½s '44 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Acme Wire vtc (2) | 47⅝ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 200 | Aero Sup Mfg B | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Agfa Ansco | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 100 | Ainsworth (¾g) | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅝ |
| 300 | Air Invest | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 200 | Air Inv war | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Ala Gt Sou (5s) | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 10 | Ala Pow $6 pf (6) | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 700 | Alum Co Am | 168½ | 168 | 168 |
| 200 | Alum Co pf (6) | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 250 | Alum Ltd | 123½ | 123 | 123 |
| 100 | Am Airlines | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 100 | Am Beverage

# Anglo-U. S. Move to Halt World Arms Race Hinted

(Continued from Page 1)

isfactory tangible lines of action are available.

The British re-armament drive, far from being an obstacle to this policy, is regarded as an asset because of the bargaining power it gives Great Britain. And behind Downing Street—in a peace-planning sense, although not by any tangible commitment—it would appear that the Roosevelt administration is willing to stand.

**Closer Ties Seen**

Not since wartime days have so many and such different contacts between American and British policy been in being. The first stage was the unusual visit of a British Cabinet minister to Washington, when Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, was a White House guest, and consultant with different important officials here.

**Mackenzie King's Visit**

The second stage was the visit to Washington, and White House sojourn, of W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, who is now proceeding to the coronation conference of all the British Dominions. In the case of both these exceptional visits, President Roosevelt admitted that his discussions concentrated upon general problems of world peace. It was the general understanding that he was transmitting to the British Government and the Dominions his intense interest in promoting more stable world conditions, but again there was no hint that a tangible plan is in sight.

The third and fourth stages begin this week, first with the visit of Lord Tweedsmuir, and second with Mr. Davis' arrival in London for what may be a fairly prolonged scouting trip—that is, a period of several weeks devoted to searching conversations with leading British officials.

The Canadian Governor General, who ranks as the head of a state, will be received here with full official honors—on this first visit. But it is Lord Tweedsmuir's intention to return "unofficially," after this state visit is completed, and get a more accurate idea of American intentions and conditions.

**Official Greeting**

The Governor-General is being met at the Canadian border by Richard Southgate, chief of protocol of the State Department, and by military and naval aides. Secretary and Mrs. Cordell Hull, the Canadian Minister and Lady Marler, and many other dignitaries will greet the party at the station, and a round of official dinners and receptions follows.

But Lord Tweedsmuir, who as John Buchan is already very familiar with the United States and an old friend of President Roosevelt, is expected to have opportunity even on this first visit to survey world relations with the Chief Executive. It was immediately after their talk at Quebec last summer that reports began to appear that President Roosevelt was planning a decisive international action.

After Japan's final scrapping of qualitative naval limitation, made known over the weekend, the way was wide open for an intensive naval race. Already Great Britain is building vessels well above treaty limits. The United States might have followed suit. The decision to the contrary indicates the Administration's desire to stay out of a naval race. Sticking to treaty limits through this bad period may render possible a return thereto after the international skies are clear again.

# Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

## England

**Dorset**

**Poole:** The Regal Cinema, Upper Parkstone, 3:15 p. m., April 11.

**Durham**

**Gateshead:** Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 16.

**Gloucestershire**

**Bristol (Second Church):** Colston Hall, 8 p. m., April 13.

**Northamptonshire**

**Northampton:** Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 12.

**Sussex**

**Eastbourne (First Church):** Town Hall, 3 p. m., April 14.

**Yorkshire**

**Halifax (Second Church):** The Alexandra Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 15.

## Germany

**Berlin (Second Church):** Philharmonie, Bernburgerstrasse 23, 8 p. m., April 17. In German.

**Berlin (Third Church):** Hochschule für Musik, Fasanenstrasse 1, Charlottenburg, 8:15 p. m., April 13. In English.

**Frankfort (Main):** Church Hall, Boerse, Boersenplatz, 8 p. m., April 11. In English. German translation read at 8:30 p. m.

**Hannover (Second Church):** Kirchengebäude, am Schiffgraben 18, 8 p. m., April 12. In English.

**Landsberg (Warthe):** Konzerthaus Weinberg, Kladowstrasse, 8 p. m., April 13.

## Sweden

**Stockholm (Second Church):** Concerthouse, 9 p. m., April 15. In English. Swedish translation read at 7:30 p. m.

## United States

**California**

**Auburn:** Placer Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 9.

**Bakersfield:** Emerson School Auditorium, Truxton Avenue and K Street, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Eureka:** Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8. Radiocast Station KIEM, 1450 kilocycles.

**Fillmore:** Fillmore High School, 3 p. m., April 4.

**Gridley:** Gridley Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

**Huntington Park:** Church Edifice, Gage and Rugby Avenues, 8 p. m., April 5.

**Los Angeles** (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): El Capitan Theater, 6838 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., April 6.

**Los Angeles** (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., April 5.

**Modesto:** The Wintergarden, Tenth and L Streets, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Ontario:** Chaffey Junior College Auditorium, 1245 North Euclid Avenue, 8 p. m. April 9.

**San Luis Obispo:** Elmo Theater, 8 p. m., April 6.

**Santa Maria:** Santa Maria Union High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., April 4.

**Sausalito:** Central School Auditorium, Caledonia and Litho Streets, 8 p. m., April 5.

**Sonora:** Veterans' Memorial Hall, Jackson and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., April 3.

**Connecticut**

**Meriden:** Meriden High School, 35 Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

**Delaware**

**Wilmington:** Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

**Illinois**

**Chicago (Second Church):** Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Chicago (Third Church):** Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 6.

**Chicago** (Eighth Church, Colored): Regal Theater, 4719 South Parkway, 12 m., April 5.

**Chicago** (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 3.

**Chicago** (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Chicago** (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple Auditorium, 4240 Irving Park Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., April 4.

**Evanston** (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue and Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Granite City:** Church Edifice, 2560 Delmar Avenue, 3 p. m., April 4.

**Jacksonville:** American Legion Hall, April 9.

**La Grange:** Evening, April 9.

**Maywood:** Proviso Township High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

**Shelbyville:** Unitarian Church, 3 p. m., April 4.

**Winnetka:** Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Indiana**

**Auburn:** Assembly Room, Court House, 3 p. m., April 4.

**Brazil:** Senior High School Auditorium, North Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Evansville:** Coliseum, 400 Court Street, 3:30 p. m., April 4.

**Franklin:** Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 9.

**Hagerstown:** High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

**La Porte:** High School Auditorium, Harrison and Perry Streets, 8 p. m., April 6.

**Terre Haute:** Zorah Shrine Temple, 8 p. m., April 6.

**Vincennes:** Fortnightly Club, 8 p. m., April 5.

**Iowa**

**Council Bluffs:** Church Edifice, Washington Avenue and First Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

**Des Moines (First Church):** Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

**Fort Madison:** Church Edifice, Avenue E and Seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

**Kansas**

**Fort Scott:** Church Edifice, 301 Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

**Lawrence:** Plymouth Congregational Church 925 Vermont Street, 3:30 p. m., April 4.

**Kentucky**

**Ashland:** Church Auditorium, 311 Seventeenth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

**Massachusetts**

**Boston Suburbs** (auspices The Mother Church):

**Revere:** City Hall, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., April 4.

**Southdale:** Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

**Watertown:** Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., April 6.

**Brookline:** Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., April 8 and 9.

**Dorchester:** Woman's Club, 38 Centre Street, 3:30 p. m., April 11.

**Fall River:** Woman's Club, 542 Walnut street, 8 p. m., April 9.

**Greenfield:** High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

**Minnesota**

**Hibbing:** Memorial Building, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

**Minneapolis** (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 9.

**Mississippi**

**Tupelo:** Church Edifice, Gloster street, 8 p. m., April 9.

**Missouri**

**Carthage:** Eugene Field School Auditorium, 613 East Chestnut street, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

**Joplin** (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 312 West Eighth street, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

**Springfield** (Second Church): South Street Christian Church, 500 South avenue, 8 p. m., April 5.

**University City:** Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Montana**

**Great Falls:** The Grand Theater, 8 p. m., April 5.

**Helena:** Consistory Temple, 15 North Jackson street, 8 p. m., April 4.

**Missoula:** Liberty Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

**Nebraska**

**North Platte:** Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 5.

**Omaha** (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth street and St. Mary's avenue, 3 p. m., April 4.

**New Jersey**

**Camden:** Walt Whitman Hotel Ballroom, 3 p. m., April 4.

**New York**

**Brooklyn** (First Church): Church Edifice, New York avenue and Dean street, 8 p. m., April 5. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

**Johnstown:** Knox Junior High School, South Perry street, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

**Newburgh:** Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

**Ohio**

**Akron** (First Church): Goodyear Theater, East Market street at Goodyear boulevard, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

**Steubenville:** Masonic Temple, 227 North Fourth street, 3:15 p. m., April 4.

**Oregon**

**Coquille:** I. O. O. F. Hall, 8 p. m., April 9.

**Portland** (Eighth Church): City Auditorium, Third avenue and Clay street, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Salem:** Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 9. Radiocast Station KSLM, 1370 kilocycles.

**Pennsylvania**

**Swarthmore:** Clothier Memorial, Swarthmore College campus, 3:15 p. m., April 4.

**Tennessee**

**Nashville** (Second Church): War Memorial Building, 8 p. m., April 8.

**Washington**

**Bremerton:** Bremerton High School, 8 p. m., April 9.

**Yakima** (First Church): High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8.

**West Virginia**

**Clarksburg:** Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

**Wisconsin**

**Jefferson:** Allen Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

**Racine:** Main Street Theater, 8 p. m., April 5.

# Christian Science Services on Radio

**(All times given are local)**

## New England

**Massachusetts**

**Boston**—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on April 4, 11; May 2, 9; June 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on April 4, May 2, and June 6.

## Eastern States

**Florida**

**Jacksonville** — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

**New York**

**Brooklyn** — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on April 4, 11, 18, 25.

**Pennsylvania**

**Pittsburgh**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 18, May 16, June 20.

## Central States

**Illinois**

**Chicago**—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

**Minnesota**

**Minneapolis** — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

**Ohio**

**Cleveland**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 11, 25; May 9, 23; June 13, 27.

**Texas**

**Beaumont**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

## Mountain States

**Montana**

**Great Falls**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 25; May 23, June 27.

## Pacific States

**California**

**Long Beach**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

## Territories

**Hawaii**

**Honolulu**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

## Canada

**Ontario**

**Toronto**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

# Sheep Raisers Down in Texas Served by KGKL

**With Monitor Newscasters**

SAN ANGELO, Texas — From this thriving city in the center of the sheep-raising district of Texas, daily go the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" to the outlying ranches. The newscasts, heard weekdays at 4:45 p. m., are read by Lynn Bigler, chief announcer of the station.

By modernization of equipment, including the installation of a new antenna system, KGKL is estimated to have increased its range considerably. Its daylight range is now estimated at about 125 miles while its night range is thought to be about 60 miles. Its daylight power is 250 watts and its night power is 100 watts. KGKL's radiocast schedule was recently increased by the addition of four more hours, giving it a daily schedule of 15 hours of operation.

Now in its ninth year of operation KGKL is owned by KGKL, Incorporated, a group of local business men. Earl Yates is manager of KGKL, Lynn Bigler is program manager as well as chief announcer, and Frank M. Jones is chief engineer.

KGKL radiocasts on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 219 meters. Its business office and studios are located in the St. Angelus Hotel.

This is article number 56 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, March 31.

# 'Fawncy' Calling For 'Dingle Doos' At Society Dinner

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Representative Maury Maverick, the Texas epicurean, dipped into his linguistic larder today for a new name for hors d'oeuvres.

"Let's call them," he said in a burst of creative pride, "dingle doos!"

Mr. Maverick was goaded into action by the hors d'oeuvres reform committee of midwestern hotel men, which put up a loving cup for a prize.

"Americans have been bullied by that tricky name for years," he said. "Time has come for action."

This reformation of the anchovy and its dainty cavair and cheese cousins was started by Otto K. Eitel, a hotel host.

"Strong men have become stutterers," wailed Mr. Eitel in Chicago, "trying to say hors d'oeuvres. Anyone who invents a simple pronounceable substitute will be a public benefactor."

Shunning a gourmet's glory, the burly Maverick explained he was interested only in fixing things so a hungry man at a party can get something to eat without needing a French accent.

"And what," he asked, "is better than 'dingle doo'?"

# Technology

(Continued from Page 1)

them chiefly in occupations and industries other than those in which they had previously worked."

It was found that while the nation's output increased 46 per cent from 1920 to 1929, there was a simultaneous increase of only 16 per cent in the nation's labor force.

Economists have long realized that changing industrial methods have an important effect on both the volume of production and the volume of employment, but the WPA study is the first attempt the Government has made to delve thoroughly into the intricacies of the problem.

Before the study is complete, the WPA hopes to present "a tremendous fund of information which can be used as a basis for intelligent conclusions by Congress and by numerous federal agencies which are attempting to solve various phases of this riddle."

Workers under the direction of David Weintraub and Harold Posner are now engaged in analyzing case histories of more than 22,000 workers and former workers obtained by WPA employees. The problem is being viewed from a dozen angles. Not only are job totals reckoned, but the amount of work a man does under modern methods is measured and compared with what he did in previous years. Changes in kinds of machinery, raw materials, hours of work, occupations and ages of workers and relation between actual output of plants and their full production capacity are being studied.

WPA officials are hopeful that this "white collar" project will lead the way to the establishment of a permanent government agency to record changes in industrial technique. Such information made available at the earliest possible moment to public and private agencies, they believe, would be invaluable in planning hiring policies, dismissal wages, hours of work, retraining, employment-office programs, unemployment insurance, relief and other forms of social security.

# Finland

(Continued from Page 1)

as well as since they became an independent nation in 1918.

But Dr. Holsti believes it is possible for small Finland and great Russia to get along peaceably as neighbors. So he came to Moscow to dispel Soviet notions that Finland might have some secret arrangement to provide naval and air bases for Germany in case of conflict with Russia. (The Soviet official press has frequently hinted that some such arrangement exists.)

**Dr. Holsti Disagrees**

A Soviet citizen recently said to the writer: "It is not possible for a small nation like Finland to remain neutral in the coming struggle for domination in Europe. She must choose one side or the other." But Dr. Holsti does not share this view. He came to Moscow, not to "choose sides," but to show that his country still believes in the possibility of collective peace. Dr. Holsti has represented his country at the League of Nations since the League was founded, and firmly supports its principles.

For centuries, Finland served as a battleground for restless European autocracies. She was dominated in turn by Sweden and Russia, and had to choose in 1918 between absorption by Soviet Russia or German occupation. Her leaders chose the latter alternative. After German withdrawal, Finland became for the first time in centuries an independent nation.

The Finns, unlike some other postwar European democracies, were ready for democracy. They had attained a measure of self-rule under foreign domination, and for generations had slowly developed democratic institutions and traditions. They have since successfully resisted minority attempts to set up both Communist and Fascist dictatorships.

For the past two years, Finland has shared with Czechoslovakia the unenviable role of a democracy standing between hostile dictatorships. Just as Germany has accused Czechoslovakia of providing airbases for Soviet Russia, so Russia has accused Finland of providing air and naval bases for Germany. The evidence for both accusations is equally unconvincing.

**Possible German Base**

It is true, however, that Finnish islands and waters would serve as convenient bases for German attacks upon Leningrad and its environs. The prospect that Germany might use Finland for this purpose has so alarmed Soviet leaders that they have created a fortified zone 150 kilometers wide along Finnish borders.

There are two almost constant sources of friction between Finland and Russia.

First, a small but vocal minority in Finland clings to the idea that Karelia, whose inhabitants are Finnish in race and speech, should be a part of Finland. But there is little evidence that the Finnish majority has taken this claim seriously since it became apparent that Soviet Russia has no idea of relinquishing Karelia.

Second, religious differences cause irritation. The majority of Finns are devout Lutherans, and are distressed by the thought that many Finnish Lutherans live under Russia's government of militant atheists. Religious refugees, escaping into Finland from Russia, aggravate Finnish feelings by their description of religious persecutions.

But these lesser sources of friction, in Dr. Holsti's opinion, can be submerged in the larger desire for peace. He was able to assure Soviet leaders that his Government will never voluntarily permit a foreign nation to use its islands and waters as a military base. Moscow, in turn, renewed assurances that Finland's independence will be strictly respected. Undoubtedly this exchange of views has diminished tension between these neighbor countries.

# Collegians Prefer Classics to Jazz

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Belief that college students seek pleasure exclusively in a jazz tempo received an upset in a poll just completed among students at the University of Cincinnati. A questionnaire submitted to student audiences attending a series of recorded concerts showed a strong preference for instrumental music in the classical field.

Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite and Tschaikovsky's "Nutcracker" suite led in popularity among these students, mainly engineers, who for two years have been attending the weekly concerts given by the university chapter of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The poll, which was taken to guide the choice of future programs, brought no requests for jazz numbers. With only one exception the concerts of the past were made up of music by the great masters and the attendance has continued at an excellent rate according to university officials.

# Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailing | Due | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aquitania | Mar. 31 | Cherbourg | Apr. 6 | Mar. 30, 8:00 pm | Mar. 31, 8:00 am |
| Bremen | Apr. 1 | Cherbourg | Apr. 7 | Apr. 1, 1:00 pm | Apr. 1, 8:00 pm |
| *Deutschland | Apr. 3 | Cherbourg | Apr. 11 | Apr. 3, 1:00 pm | Apr. 3, 8:00 pm |
| †Conte di Savoia | Apr. 2 | Gibraltar | Apr. 9 | Apr. 2, 8:00 pm | Apr. 3, 9:00 am |

**Pacific Sailings**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lurline | San Pedro | Apr. 4 | Mar 30, 4:00 pm | Mar. 30, 7:30 pm |
| Pres. McKinley | Seattle | Apr. 10 | Apr. 5, 4:00 pm | Apr. 5, 7:30 pm |

**Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Niagara | Victoria | Apr. 13 | Apr. 8, 4:00 pm | Apr. 8, 7:30 pm |

**Air-Mail Service**

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

# Orange Growers Are to Put Fruit To an X-Ray Test

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANAHEIM, Calif.—This year many California orange growers can say to their consumers, "We know our oranges are good: we have looked inside of them and know what is there."

This novel pledge of quality is made possible through the development of the X-ray for examination of the orange. While not all packing houses have made arrangements to install this device, many will approach the marketing season equipped to take a peek into every orange their members produce.

The process is slow and costly, but the growers feel it is worth the price. They want to insure buyers against frosted and crystallized fruit. This year the method will be particularly valuable because of heavy damage sustained by the fruit in the January freezes.

In past years it has been impossible to grade out all damaged fruit. It colors up well and has the appearance of being juicy and toothsome. When opened, it may be found to contain nothing but a mass of dry pulp. Efforts to "float" the damaged fruit out have not been satisfactory. This plan works upon the theory that damaged fruit will be lighter than the undamaged, which is not always true.

Eighteen months of intensive development of an idea submitted by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange to the General Electric Company has brought forth a machine declared to be entirely effective.

There is nothing mysterious about the device. A powerful X-ray tube, utilizing 80,000 to 101,000 volts, projects upon a fluoroscope screen a shadow of the fruit as it passes on a conveyor belt. Two operators attend the machine, one standing at either side, thus enabling the costly X-ray tube to do double duty. This tube costs $150 and is expected to have a useful life of 1500 hours.

Defective fruit casts a light shadow upon the screen; it is shoved off the belt by use of a hand-operated "kicker" lever. Good fruit throws a heavy shadow and is permitted to continue along the belt.

The entire machine is encased in lead sheathing one fourth inch thick to protect the operators. Glass through which they peer is composed of 57 per cent lead.

Tests have revealed that the machine operated to capacity will handle 700 packed boxes of fruit in eight hours. One co-operative packing house here is installing four of the devices and expects to have them in readiness for the opening of the Valencia orange season April 15.

# 'Oatmeal' Plug Tried At Grand Coulee Dam

GRAND COULEE DAM, Wash., March 29 (AP)—The oatmeal cooking theory—extreme expansion of a powder-dry base when mixed with water—was tested by engineers today in the hope of plugging a cofferdam leak with a volcanic ash at Grand Coulee.

After an unsuccessful 10-day attempt to stem the flow with dirt, gravel and brush, engineers prepared to use the volcanic substance which when moist expands to 15 times its dry bulk.

W. B. Herschmann, Chicago chemical engineer, said it is found only in Wyoming and the Black Hills. Yellow in color, the mixture becomes like grease when moist.

The cofferdam break loosed a flood of water into the excavation area of the Grand Coulee dam project where the Columbia river flowed for ages until it was diverted four months ago. The flood halted the mid-river excavation where several hundred men were working. A battalion of giant pumps was geared up to suck the water out as fast as it spurted in, but efforts to plug the leak by dumping earth outside it proved futile.

# Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

in conflict with employers, is a sharp breach of the rule. It is all very well, they say, for labor leaders to fight within their own ranks, but to take sides at a moment of outside They believe, in short, that the They believe, in short that the Green statement will prove an ultimate boomerang in the eyes of labor itself, however appealing it may be to general public opinion.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information*

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CAPABLE GIRL for general housework and some care of 2-year-old child, suburban home; references; $10. Call Center Newton 5237-M (Mass.).

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet, homelike atmosphere; nurse in attendance. LONgwood 3625.

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*(Continued)*

Kayspun Gloves by Kayser, 1.00
An ideal suit glove—made of smooth, luscious milanese. It wears wonderfully—fits like a coat of tan—and washes perfectly. Black, brown, grey, beige, navy.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

HEIRLOOMS MODERNIZED
Forgotten in your jewelry case are many old pieces which we can modernize into smart, modern jewelry. Also, among your jewelry probably are articles which, repaired by us, would be as attractive as new. Look through your jewel case now. Then stop in for our suggestions
Carter Brothers Co.
*Jewelers*
521 CONGRESS STREET

Main Office 315 Park Ave. Tel. 2-1986
Branch Office 122 High St. Tel. 2-5871
*"The Best Since 1820"*
Portland Lehigh Fuel Co., Inc.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oils—Wood

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
539 CONGRESS STREET

**SOUTH PORTLAND**

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**CONCORD**

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DUSTIN & SMITH
*Insurance* is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
*Stewart Nelson*
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
*"Food for Fabrics"*
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
*"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"*
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

BARTLETT'S
*Fountain and Food*
Super SHELL GASOLINE
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

*For QUALITY*
Home-Made Candy
*Visit*
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

CHIFFON SCARFS!
Lingerie! Neckwear!
Immaculately White Doeskin Gloves!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleereoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE
CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 33
*Lady Assistant*
Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service
PENACOOK, N. H. TEL. 38

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**CONCORD**
*(Continued)*

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

HALL BROS. CO.
*Distributor of FORD Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service a beauty system far different from the usual.
A visit to our shop will convince you.
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Phone 2301

**DOVER**

*Where to Get* 'blue coal' at E. J. YORK'S
Phone Dover 1000
Office 6 Locust St.
*Dealer in*
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

*We Deliver*
Webb's Grocery
158 Washington St.
Tel. 73
*Groceries, Vegetables, Fruit, Candy, Fancy Cookies, Cakes and Pies*

Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Vitality Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
MORRILL BUILDING

H. E. HUGHES
CAVANAUGH'S NEWS AGENCY
348 Central Ave., Dover, N. H. Tel. Conn.
Greeting Cards Fountain
Candies Luncheonette

*Be Sure and See Our Beautiful New Line for Spring*
GRUEN and HAMILTON WRIST WATCHES
E. R. McCLINTOCK
DIAMOND JEWEL

## RHODE ISLAND

### PROVIDENCE

**'blue coal'**
Providence Domestic Coke
Fuel Oils
**Turks Head Coal Co.**
45 CUSTOM HOUSE ST. GASPEE 4600

**MAELLVERN FARM**
*Pure Grade A Raw Milk*
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 848-J
*Visitors Welcome*

### WICKFORD

**The Wickford Garage**
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
*Spotless Rest Rooms*
Dock and Water Front Service
*"At the Bridge"* Wickford, R. I.

## VIRGINIA

### NORFOLK

**The EWART CAFETERIAS**
113-116 MARKET STREET
*Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery*
NORFOLK, VA.
113-114 N. 5th St. | 623 13th St., N. W.
Richmond, Va | Washington, D. C.

### RICHMOND

**BROOKS SHOE STORE**
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
*THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE*
FOR MEN

You Can Pay for What You Buy Bye and Bye
**SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers**
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

**GRIGGS' BAKERIES**
Belmont and Cary Harrison and Main
4-9824 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street
47611
*Tempting Variety of Baked Products*
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

**Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE**
Good Foods advertised NATIONALLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

**WEST END MARKET**
117 N. ROBINSON Dial 5-9149

### ROANOKE

**B. FORMAN SONS**
*Correct Dress for Women*
ROANOKE, VA.

## WEST VIRGINIA

### HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

### MORGANTOWN

**O. J. Morrison Co.**
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
*"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"*

## Canada

## ALBERTA

### CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**ALBERTA LAUNDRY**
*Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers*
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
*"Always Something New"*
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
**Miss Miller's Hat Shop**
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

**JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.**
*"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"*

Hudson's Bay Company
*When in Calgary*
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 85
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
**Crossland & Beale, Ltd.**
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

## ALBERTA

### CALGARY (Continued)

**PIGGLY WIGGLY**

### EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27763
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

The newest and brightest for spring is yours if you follow that good old western custom and buy at the "Bay".

You can always rely on what you buy at

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

## MANITOBA

### WINNIPEG

ZORIC

**ODORLESS DRY CLEANING**
new CLEANERS - LAUNDERERS METHOD
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
**Women's Man Tailored SUITS**
*Made to Measure*
In Smart Men's Wear Fabrics
Delivery within two weeks
$35
Women's Coats, *Second Floor*

**RED & WHITE STORES**
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
*Head Office:* WINNIPEG, CANADA
*"By every test the very best"*

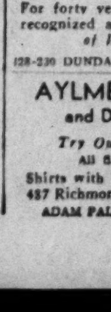
**CITY DAIRY**
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
*Hail Driver or Phone 87-647*

**SHOES** *from* **AFFLECKS**
Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes
MANAGER
STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 PORTAGE AVENUE

## ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320
Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


**Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd**
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

### LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218
7 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION
at
**Smallman & Ingram** Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

**Middlesex Motors Ltd.**
Ford
90 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

**Ontario Furniture Ltd.**
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
128-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1170

**AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS**
*Try Our Thrifty Service*
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

## ONTARIO

### LONDON (Continued)

**Cliff Robinson**
*Quality Meats, Provisions*
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

**Cairncross'** the Chemists
Yardley's Toiletries
Face Powder — Compacts
Cleansing Cream
*Six Dependable Stores*
Most Complete Stock at
399 RICHMOND ST. MET. 14

**"SUPERTEST"**
TRADE MARK
*Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.*
*Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec*
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

**CUMMING**
*The Clothier*
SPRING STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

DELICIOUS
**Canada Bread**
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
*DELIVERED FRESH DAILY*
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

**AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED**
MID-WINTER SALE
*Everything for your feet*
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

### OTTAWA

The Great Parisian Specialty Shop of Western Canada
**DEVLINS**
FURS
*Men's Apparel*
*Women's Apparel*
76 SPARKS STREET

**McINTOSH & WATTS**
Queen 4049
245 Bank Street
China Glass
Gifts
Cutlery Kitchenware

**THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.**
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
**The Ottawa Evening Citizen**

**F. W. ARGUE LIMITED**
FUEL MERCHANTS
*Dustproof Coal and Coke*
Q. 6800 234 Bank Street

### TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298.
8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*ALWAYS ASK FOR*
**CANADA BREAD**
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*

**Callow Brothers**
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

**The Stoodleigh**
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

*Miss Puritan Says:*
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

**Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service**
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

**DRESSMAKING**
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
**EDNA POTTER**
4 ST. CLAIR W. Room 3 MO. 6255

**STOP & SHOP**
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

**Ellen Bradley's Grill**
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
*(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)*

**CANTILEVER**

THE SHOE
*For Restful, Comfortable Walking*
18 BLOOR ST. W. MIDWAY 8222

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

*Everyone's Friend*
**Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
*We Aim to Be Worthy*

*Hygienic Hairdressing Salon*
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

"Revitalized" Drycleaning
Much more than just Drycleaning, as you will see when your garments are returned delightfully refreshed to smart newness. Absolutely odorless. Fine hand pressing completes an immaculate cleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

**TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS**
3 Chapels in TORONTO
*Dependable Funeral Service*
**McDougall & Brown** Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423
*It costs no more than just "Any Milk"*

**Caulfield's**
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

**WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE** Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
*Lady Attendant*

### WINDSOR

British Imported Woollens for Spring Suits and Coats.
Printed silks, attractive patterns, colorful designs in Coronation Shades.
*at*
The C. H. **SMITH** Company Limited

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
*Warren the Cleaner* Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**THRIFT-STOP & SHOP**
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

**SILVER FOXES**
Priced Very Reasonably
Also Spring Capes and Swagger Coats
**JAY WOLFE, Inc.**
Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square
Convenient Terms Arranged

A Complete Department Store
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

**AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED**
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
*Moderately Priced*
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c
*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
**Simpson's**
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

**ELMHURST MILK**
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 8401*

## SASKATCHEWAN

### REGINA

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

**CROWN BAKERY**
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our driver will call gladly

**FUR COATS**
*Made to Order*
Remodeled, Repaired, Stored
Reduced Summer Rates
GRILLS FURS LIMITED
1792 HAMILTON STREET

### SASKATOON

**OK ECONOMY STORES OK**
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
*You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"*

# European Local Classified

**LAUNDRIES**

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTION, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1884
**BURGESS'S LAUNDRY**
283 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 139 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

**CROWN LAUNDRY** FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3172 25 MILES RADIUS

**The RELIANCE LAUNDRY**
Prop. H. LEE (Phone WILLS 0840)
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY suits up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application. 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N. W. 2.

**MOTORCARS**

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged. Tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

**MOTOR CARS** Every make supplied, new or used. HIRE PURCHASE. HIRE CARS for touring with fixed repurchase price.
MORGANS MOTORS
119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London, W. 2
Phone BAYswater 6065

**PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED**

BICKLEY Kent (½ hour from London).—Charming guest house; lovely garden; every comfort; excellent table; moderate terms. MISS PYNE. 244 Southlands Rd. Tel. Revensbourne 4446.

BOURNEMOUTH (Branksome Park) Eng.—Girls leaving school wishing to improve English conversation can join happy family circle in Bournemouth. Near sea, beach hut, tennis and car. Moderate terms. References received and given. RYELANDS, 8 Chester Road.

**PIANO TUNING**

LONDON—F. G. Mukle, Piano and organ tuning and repairs. Music-roll manufacturer 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4 Shepherds Bush 1568.

**POST VACANT**

LONDON—Wanted, two ladies to run modern house, 2 in family. Wages 25/- each. London reference desired. Miss Sullivan, 3 The Ridgway, Golders Green, N. W. 11.

**POST WANTED**

WELL EDUCATED (Public School) man of refinement, 23, requires position of responsibility and trust. Accustomed to handling staff. Box W-693, BCM/CSM, London.

**ROOMS TO LET**

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2—Attractive quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms. Bay 2039.

LONDON—May or longer, bedroom, double bed, electric radiator, use of dining room, kitchenette, refrigerator, bath; in lady's self-contained flat of 5 rooms; 30 minutes Westminster. Box W-671, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Kensington, W. 2.—Comfortable divan room, h. and c. cupboard (ladies); pleasant outlook, quiet house, c. h. w.; close Kensington Gardens and Christian Science church. Phone BAY. 1797. Box W-678, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, 6 Roland Houses, Old Brompton Rd., S. W. 7—Furnished service rooms with P. O. telephone, hot and cold water, electric fires; central heating; dining room; excellent cooking and service; near Christian Science church.

LONDON Chelsea, Flaxman 7306—Furnished, with breakfast, bath and attendance, large bed-sitting room with gas fire and P. O. telephone and 2-room suite, in exceedingly quiet house near Kings Road. Box W-666—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans; gas fires; telephone; ladies; from 12/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

LONDON—Flatlet, Bed-sittingrooms; (ladies); quiet house; near Christian Science church; view mornings. Park 7110. 29, Kensington Place, W. 8.

LONDON, Woodford—2 large bedrooms in a comfortable quiet home; good plain cooking. Box W-656, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. Kensington—2 large bright furnished rooms in lady's own mansion flat; central heating, constant hot water, use of large gardens, meals if required. Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-2320, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S.W.—Two furnished or unfurnished bed-sitting rooms in ladies' house. Good locality very convenient for city and West-End. Suit business ladies. 12/6d per week each room. Box M-2849, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms with breakfast and hot bath. Single rooms 27/6 per week, double rooms 50/-. Other meals by arrangement. Apply: 78 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.

LONDON—To let garden room with some use of kitchen, or large front, either part or unfurnished. Near Swiss Cottage, N. W. Tel. MAI 7018.

LONDON—Lady offers two people comfortable divan room with full board for CORONATION week, ten guineas. For month of May eight guineas per week. Excellent cooking, ample food. Close Hyde Park. 14a Notting Hill Gate.

LONDON, W. 2—Furnished rooms with breakfast (other meals if desired) in lady's charming flat, G.H.W. One minute Hyde Park, close Christian Science churches, French, German spoken. Tel. Bayswater 5002, Box W-123, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—19 Cambridge St., W. 2. Furnished suite, 1st floor. Good cupboard space. Hot and cold. Telephone. Meals. Service. PADD. 4859.

**TEACHERS**

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 84 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

MLLE. LABAUGE, Diplôme Supérieur, formerly High Schools, Training College, Preparatory School. Coaches for public exams. Practical French conversation. Moderate. 101 Gloucester Place, London, W. 1.

**SECRETARIAL TRAINING**
for Educated Girls leads to well-paid posts. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. Positions found. Moderate fees. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. (Bay 2902).

**SECRETARIAL TRAINING**
for educated young ladies at moderate fees, tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; 7 months' course; positions found. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Avenue, London, E. C. 2.

**TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY**

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

**TYPEWRITING**

RELIABLE LONDON OFFICE
Miss Madden, Bush Lane House, Cannon St., E. C. 4 (MAN. 9173) and Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S. W. 1 (VIC. 1577). TYPEWRITING: DUPLICATING: FACSIMILE LETTERS: TRANSLATIONS: SECRETARIAL WORK: GIRLS TRAINED.

# European Local Classified

## LONDON

### LONDON (Continued)

Have your MILK SHAKE in a
**BLACK & WHITE MILK BAR**
Extensive range of flavours
68, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.
54, Leicester Square, W. C. 2.
160, Cheapside, E. C. 2.
5/6, Argyll Street, W. 1.
2, Station Parade, Rye Lane, Peckham
5a, Richmond Road, Kingston, Surrey
15, Queen Street, Hammersmith
34, Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey
35, High Street, Putney
291, Pentonville Road, Kings Cross
376, Grays Inn Road
101, High St. North, East Ham
171, Kensington High Street
16, Coventry Street, W. 1
232, Edgware Road, W. 1

**INSURANCES**
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD-WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.

**K. ROMER LEE**
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1.
Phone: Whitehall 7978

**Charles H. Baber**
*Scientific Footfitting*
The largest and most up to date collection of
**AMERICAN SHOES**
(AAAA to D fittings)
IN LONDON
NO FOOT TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT
*Latest Styles and Materials*
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1., near Queens Hall
Charles H. Baber Ltd.

**T. H. Cantell**
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly Opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 3776
*"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"*

LADIES' HIGH GRADE SUITS, COATS, SKIRTS, ETC., MADE TO MEASURE FROM 6 GNS. ALSO READY TO WEAR.
**H. S. WHITLEY**
36 MORTIMER STREET
LONDON, W. 1 MUSEUM 3583

**FURS**
*NEW MODELS*
in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, always ready. Repairing and Remodelling. Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.
*Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials*
**FLORENCE CRITTEN**
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1.
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

**La Jeunesse**
AMIE McCLYMONT
*Beauty Specialist*
(Consultations Free)
158 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 6792

What does GOOD WORK really cost? That depends on how it's done —
For sound work at a fair price (in town or country) we can help you — May we?
**PROTHEROE Ltd.**
BUILDER, CONTRACTOR, DECORATIONS
209 West End Lane Hampstead, N. W. 6
Tel. Maida Vale 2146

**HAIRDRESSERS**
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
*(Founded 1887)*
80-82 Pimlico Road (near Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1032
*"A Bargain in Every Purchase"*
is the slogan adopted by
**Bradley & Perrins Ltd.**
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London W. 9.

**E. RICHOUX**
58, Baker St., W. 1. Welbeck 3732
*Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes. Ices, Dinner Sweets. Fancy Boxes for Presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.*

Phone Regent 5853-4
**Louis**
262, Regent St., London, W. 1
(Oxford Circus Opposite Jays)
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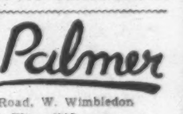
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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Worth Knowing

INDUSTRY IN THE U.S. MAINTAINS 1000 INDUSTRIAL LABORATORIES WITH 35,000 RESEARCH WORKERS AND SPENDS $1,400,000 WEEKLY IN ITS CONSTANT SEARCH TO RAISE AMERICAN LIVING STANDARDS.

## Parliamentary Practice

*Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

### Whose Interests Govern?

**Question:** In an election, all but two members whose names were posted on the blackboard after the first ballot, had their names withdrawn, in accordance with a rule which reads: "In the event of no member being elected on the first ballot the names of all the members that appear on all the ballots cast shall be posted in alphabetical order and another ballot taken. Before the second ballot is taken, any member not desirous of accepting the office shall so inform the chairman, who shall cause such member's name to be withdrawn."

Then one of those who had requested his name withdrawn requested that his name be posted again. This the chairman did at once, without a new ballot and without asking permission of the members, and the second ballot was taken.

Do you consider this an irregularity? Is it not tantamount to permitting a member to nominate himself orally, that is, to exercise a special privilege not provided in the by-laws?

**Answer:** A situation like this needs to be considered with special reference to the interests of the assembly as a whole. Were they affected adversely by allowing the member first to withdraw and then to change his mind? It would seem not, since the member had undoubtedly received some votes on the first ballot, and the second ballot had not as yet been taken. In other words, nothing had been done after the request to withdraw, except the actual removal of the name.

Under the circumstances, it would appear that the request might be granted unless some objection were made, in which case a vote could have settled the question. It would have been more orderly and more courteous for the chair to have asked if there was objection to allowing the request. However, since no objection was voiced at the time, it now seems too late to raise any.

## Bible Facts

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

### Peter Swims Ashore

In the final chapter of John's Gospel we are informed that when Peter witnessed a phenomenal catch of fish, and suddenly realized the identity of the seeming stranger who had advised him and his companions to cast their net "on the right side of the ship," he quickly leaped into the lake (John 21:7).

In our Common Version the reason for this impulsive action is not stated; but we learn from one of the early manuscripts of the New Testament that the apostle at once proceeded to swim ashore, thus suggesting his eagerness to reach the Great Teacher's side. We are also told in verse 8, that the boat at this time was "as it were two hundred cubits" from land, a distance roughly equivalent to one hundred yards, since the cubit is commonly reckoned at about 18 inches. To one who had been born and raised by the lake side, this would be no great distance; and indeed, no sooner had Simon's companions brought the boat to shore than they found him there ready to draw in the net (verses 8 to 11).

## Motoraids

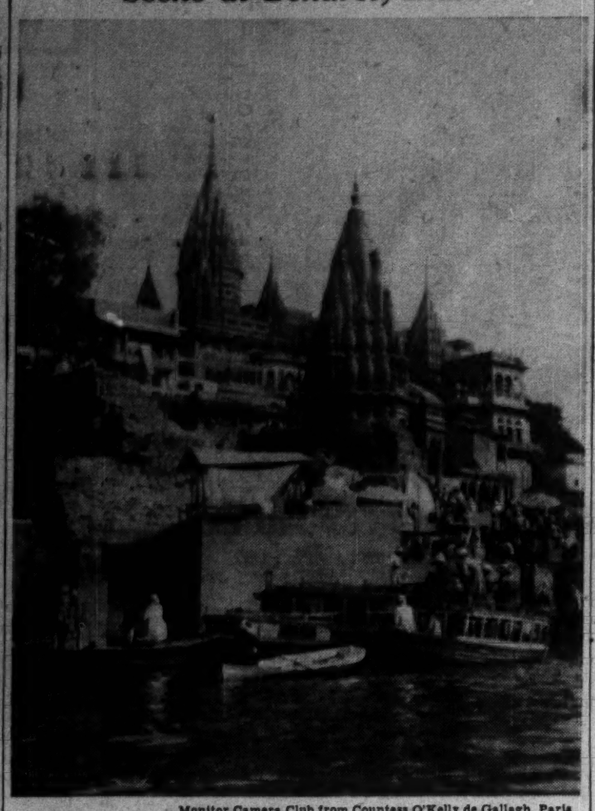
Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

By a simple but positive arrangement, I have eliminated the possibility of my children opening a back door of our four-door sedan while the car is traveling.

With the back door closed, I opened the front door and drilled a 3-16-inch hole through the upright member against which the back door closes, and about an inch into the edge of the back door. The point of a 16-penny nail was cut off so that the length of the nail is about ¼ inch shorter than the depth of the hole. When the back door is closed and the nail is inserted into the hole, and when the front door is closed, the nail cannot slip out. Even though the children do unlock and loosen the latch on the back door, it will not open without shearing the nail—and this is practically impossible.

This method should work on any car with back door hinges at the back. Care should be taken that the nail head is snug against the front of the upright member, so that the protruding nail head will not mar the finish of the inside of the front door. The hole should be drilled as near as practicable toward the top of the door.—C. V. B., Taft, Calif.

## Scene at Benares, India



Monitor Camera Club from Countess O'Kelly de Gallagh, Paris

**A Section of the Sacred City Viewed From the Ganges River**

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzziesmith

**Cryptogram**

An Oakland, Calif., reader poses a query in today's crypt which may be harder to answer than the cryptogram is to solve—who knows?

XK BU-MOBPFABKQ FP LKB TEL EXP YBBK X MOBPFABKQ, YRQ FP KLQ KLT. ELT XYLRQ XK BUZEBNRBO? FP EB X ZEBNRBO LO XK BU-ZEBNRBO? ZEBZHJXQB ZEBZH-JXQB!

**Factual Figuring**

To the total of the digits in the year in which Colonel Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris —— add the number of the month in which Bunker Hill Day is celebrated in Charlestown, Mass., ——; subtract the number of centimes represented by a French sou ——; multiply by the number represented by a trio ——, and divide by the period of time referred to as a lustrum ——. What is the answer?

**Letter Changing**

Here's a chance for the poets. Following the usual rules, try changing POET to BARD in 5 moves.

**Letter Division**

This is shared by a White Salmon, Wash., reader. The 10 letters, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. But try solving it arithmetically.

ONU) IAMS (UR
LNS

JMJS
JMJO

L

**Fun With Synonyms**

We start the week again with 10 more words and their synonyms for you to check. The first has been checked by way of example:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | competent | primary | |
| 2 | egregious | eloquent | |
| 3 | generous | adequate | ✓ |
| 4 | springy | obscure | |
| 5 | elementary | remarkable | |
| 6 | typical | celebrated | |
| 7 | persuasive | lavish | |
| 8 | eminent | resilient | |
| 9 | forcible | symbolical | |
| 10 | enigmatic | emphatic | |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## Quotation For Today

*THE MAN who leads the world is the man who is not led by the world.*—E. R. GOPHILE.

## Brevities

**New Yorker (Howard Brubaker):** John L. Lewis is evidently a student of the society drama. "Won't you," he says to the United Automobile Workers, "sit down?"

**Pathfinder:** You are not what you think you are; but what you think, you are.

**War Cry:** Praying and fasting became associated because so many won't pray until they're hungry.

**War Cry:** The thing most likely to color the average man's opinion is the greenback.

## Current Events Quiz

*A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News*

1. What new measures have been announced by General Göring to facilitate Reichsführer Hitler's four-year plan for economic independence?
2. In what respect was Oxford's victory over Cambridge in their annual boat race unusual?
3. Who has replaced Dr. Hans Luther as the German Ambassador to the United States?
4. Is there an acute shortage of skilled workers in American industry?
5. How has President Roosevelt refuted the Supreme Court "age arguments"?
6. What is the view of Chief Justice Hughes on President Roosevelt's proposed change in the size of the Supreme Court?
7. How much is Britain planning to spend to protect its civilians against air raids?
8. Is the European "Hands-Off-Spain" Committee ready to start its land-sea blockade of Spain?
9. What country has urged Brazil to store raw materials in Europe for use in case of war?
10. Does Canada's plan to fortify the Pacific coast affect its historic defenseless border with the United States?
11. What country recently placed a ban on women's veils?
12. What planting methods are proposed as effective weapons against crop-destroying dust storms?
13. Is Italy planning to withdraw its volunteer soldiers from Spain?
14. Is the majority of public opinion against President Roosevelt's proposals for reforming the federal judiciary?
15. Has the United States formally accepted Andrew W. Mellon's gift of art treasures?
16. What was the purpose of the trip to Yugoslavia made by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano?
17. What record did the Normandie make the other day to regain the "blue ribbon of the Atlantic"?
18. What action by sit-down strikers opened the way to peaceful collective-bargaining conferences between the C. I. O. union and the Chrysler Corporation?
19. What major problems await President Roosevelt upon his return to Washington from his vacation?
20. Has the sit-down strike any chance of gaining a foothold in Canada?

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page.

## Sunbonnet Sue

## Golden Temple, Amritsar, India

Countess O'Kelly de Gallagh, Paris

**A Striking Example of India's Temple Architecture**

## In Lighter Vein

**Foreigners Only**

Shortly before the French forbade the departure of volunteers for Spain a train was about to leave the Austerlitz station in Paris for the Pyrenean frontier. The third-class carriages were crammed with excited volunteers, and in the firsts were numerous young men off to join Franco's army. Standing aloof on the platform was a dark-complexioned youth with black side-whiskers surveying the scene.

"Interesting sight, isn't it?" a bystander remarked to him. "And you? You aren't going along with them?"

"Oh, no," was the reply. "I'm a Spaniard."—Montreal Star.

**Smart Trick**

"Com-pa-nee, atten-shun!" bawled the drill sergeant to the awkward squad. "Com-pa-nee, lift up your left leg and hold it straight in front of you!"

By mistake, one rookie held up his right leg, which brought it out side by side with his neighbor's left leg.

"Aw right, aw right; who's the one over there holding up both legs?" shouted the sergeant.—Tale Spins.

**Looking for a Job**

"Look here, Bogus," asked the colonel. "Do you happen to know where Ink Johnson is just now?"

"Yassah! Sho' does, sah!" replied Bogus. "He's asleep dis minute over dar in de shade of de lumberyard lookin' for a job, sah!"—Montreal Star.

**Frankness Is All**

"Why Not Own a House That Is Built to Last?
(Twelve Months' Guarantee.)"
Building Estate Advt.
—Punch

**Aha!**

"You should rest from all intellectual work."

"But, I'm a composer of jazz music."

"Well, you can go on with that!"

**Irish Bull**

"Pat, I am going to make you a present of this calf."

"Ah, sure, and it's just like you, sor."

**Unique Method**

Professor (visiting a student in his chambers): "How cold it is here! Do you never have a fire? How can you work in this temperature?"

Student: "Ah! Professor, when I begin to feel cold, I just think of my exams, and then I perspire all over."—Tale Spins.

**Canute and Company**

"Sunset today: 6:54 p. m.
"Sunrise tomorrow: 5:27 a. m.
"High tide tomorrow: 8:57 a. m. and 9:25 p. m. checked by two policemen who had to use force."—Natal Paper.
—Punch.

## Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### Obstacle Relay Race

THE players are divided into two teams. When the signal is given, one from each team starts off, holding one foot and hopping with the other, until reaching the first obstacle, which is a folded chair (always one obstacle for each player).

The players have to set the chair in its normal position, sit on it, get up, and put it as it was found. Then they progress to the next obstacle, and to the next. The longer the game, the more the obstacles.

When the team member has completed his course of obstacles, he tags the next one on his team; and that player repeats what the first one has done. If any mistake is made, the obstacle is repeated. Very good obstacles are:

1. Blow up paper bags and burst them.
2. Eat an apple or a cracker.
3. Sing one stanza of "America."
4. Jump rope to 25 without a mistake.
5. Take off shoes and put on opposite feet.
6. Roll corks from one point to another with paint brushes.
7. Go from one point to another by going forward one step and backward two.
8. Whistle "Yankee Doodle." (This is very difficult during hilarity.)—Ruth K., Newark, Del.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Unselfish Service

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dallas, Texas

Some time ago a well-known author began her search for dat 'or a new book, dealing with primitive handicrafts. Facts were essential so the author was advised to get in touch with Miss M——, who lived in a community in another state widely known for its beautiful hand-woven fabrics. The author found Miss M—— glad to assist her in every way, even though no remuneration was mentioned.

Miss M—— worked for many days, going into isolated communities and gathering much important information. When the work was finished, a report was sent to the author, without further communication between the two.

Years went by, and Miss M—— moved to the West, and by chance located in the author's city. After a few months she recalled the happy assignment from the author; but when she undertook to find her, she learned that the author had passed on a few weeks before.

Miss M—— went to the public library, and found the author's book beautifully bound and illustrated; and in the foreword her name was listed among those who had contributed valuable information.

Miss M—— was a stranger in the city, and seemingly much in need of employment. However, it developed that an institution in the city was in need of a woman having a thorough knowledge of handicrafts. Miss M—— called at the institution, established her identity, presented the author's book as her reference, and secured the remunerative position.

## Daily Anecdote

### A Lengthy Plea

One morning a man visited the court over which his friend, Sir Alexander Cockburn, presided, and observed a certain barrister making a plea. Late in the afternoon he returned and found the lawyer still pleading.

Capturing the attention of the judge for a moment, the visitor remarked, "Surely —— is wasting a great deal of time."

"Time!" exclaimed Sir Alexander, "Long ago has he exhausted time. Now he encroaches upon eternity."

## Current Events Quiz

**Answers**

1. Prohibiting import of foodstuffs that Germany is capable of raising, stimulation of sugar beet, potato and rye crops, and the elimination of indolent farmers.
2. Oxford won for the first time in 14 successive years.
3. Dr Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff.
4. Yes, the National Industrial Conference Board finds there is a shortage of skilled craftsmen, especially in the metal trades. However, the same situation affects textiles, printing, paper manufacturing and lumbering.
5. Civil service records show that the President has signed 103 executive orders since 1933, exempting employees of executive departments from the compulsory retirement law after they reach the age of 70.
6. The Chief Justice declares that an increase in the number of Supreme Court judges "would not promote the efficiency of the court."
7. Defense plans call for an appropriation of $23,487,500 for the next 12 months.
8. Yes; however, the date for placing the international police patrol in full effect is still to be decided.
9. Germany; however, the plan was opposed on the following grounds:
   (a) Brazil was inadequately equipped to take "huge orders" on short notice.
   (b) These orders, if filled, would lead to later overproduction and in internal economic crisis.
   (c) The recent Pan-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires would not authorize the plan.
10. No; it is strictly a matter of port defense.
11. Albania. King Zog has made the unveiling obligatory.
12. The planting of alternating strips of wheat and grass in contour pattern. This type of planting ribs the planted ground with grass, holding the rainfall.
13. No; Ambassador Dino Grandi in a London statement said that the Italian soldiers now in Spain would remain there for the duration of the war.
14. A survey made by George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, shows that 53 votes are against the President on this issue to 47 which are for him; that 27 states are lined up in opposition to 20 which are on the affirmative side.
15. Yes; President Roosevelt signed a congressional resolution of acceptance.
16. To negotiate a friendship agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia has for many years been considered one of Italy's principal enemies.
17. The Normandie made the fastest Atlantic crossing in history—4 days, 11 minutes, and 23 seconds.
18. The evacuation by 1000 strikers of eight Chrysler factories.
19. The enlargement of the Supreme Court; the Federal Government's attitude toward the present labor crisis generally, and sit-down strikes specifically; the task of estimating next year's relief needs, upon which a balanced budget will likely depend; prevention of a dangerous boom leading to inflation; foreign policies, etc.
20. Justice Minister Ernest LaPointe told the House of Commons that all the powers and rights of the Dominion Government will be used to prevent sit-down strikes in Canada. He further declared the sit-down strike would be wholly illegal in Canada.

## Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** An ex-president is one who has been a president, but is not now. How about an exchequer? Is he a chequer or an ex-chequer? Checkmate check-mate!

**Factual Figuring:** 19 (1927) plus 6 (June) minus 5, times 3, divided by 5, equals 12.

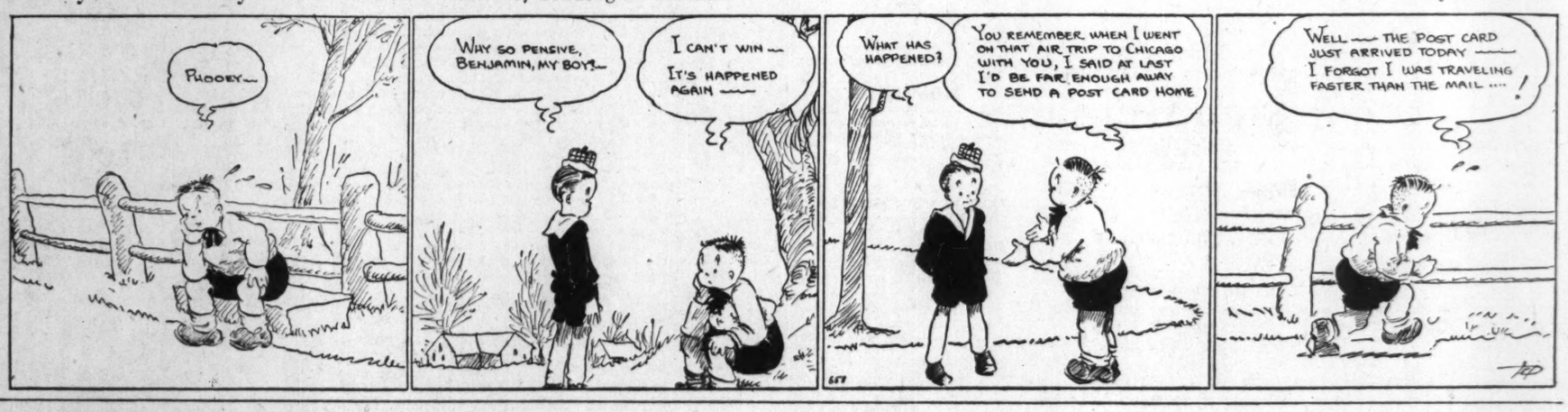
**Letter Changing:** Poet, port, part, cart, card, bard.

**Letter Division:** JOURNALISM.
1234567890

**Fun With Synonyms:** Competent—adequate; egregious—remarkable; generous—lavish; springy—resilient; elementary—primary; typical—symbolical; persuasive—eloquent; eminent—celebrated; forcible—emphatic; enigmatic—obscure.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Problem of Sending a Post Card*

By LE PELLEY


PHOOEY—
WHY SO PENSIVE, BENJAMIN, MY BOY?—
I CAN'T WIN— IT'S HAPPENED AGAIN ——
WHAT HAS HAPPENED?
YOU REMEMBER WHEN I WENT ON THAT AIR TRIP TO CHICAGO WITH YOU, I SAID AT LAST I'D BE FAR ENOUGH AWAY TO SEND A POST CARD HOME
WELL — THE POST CARD JUST ARRIVED TODAY — I FORGOT I WAS TRAVELING FASTER THAN THE MAIL ....!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And Standing Up, Too*

By CARMACK

I've been quite curious about frogs ever since I saw the big fellow at the park lagoon the other day, and this afternoon I told Tiddlywinks I wish we could get acquainted with him—
"Why? What do you want to get acquainted with a frog for?" he asked
"Well, for one thing," I said, "I'd like to know why frogs never seem to have any thing to do"—And then he wanted to know what ever gave me that idea about frogs—
And I told him it was because every time I saw one he was sitting down——

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### In Search of Easter

EASTER is synonymous with rejoicing The new bonnets and clothes, on which we all are tempted to expend too much attention for their own sakes, take a worth-while significance from their contrast to sackcloth and ashes. With all those small happinesses that delight children, and those deeper joys men find in religious utterance, the day is made sunny for the inward sense even when it is not so auspicious for the fashion paraders.

Easter should be synonymous with rejoicing. We say the Christ is risen. Then someone whose joy is not unalloyed points questioningly toward Spain, mentions the strikes in America, the church-state disputes in Germany and Mexico, the almost world-wide arms race. One commentator whose words were wired to a thousand newspapers the day before Easter did just that. But those who remember that Easter celebrates an overcoming of the world's sorrows, not the ignoring of them, will not fear to look and listen.

Easter must be synonymous with rejoicing, if we who celebrate it are to correct those sorrowful sights the uninspired eye beholds. These are "the face of the sky" that men discern so readily. They are not —though it is all too easy to so regard them—the "signs of the times" of which Jesus spoke. These true signs, now as in the risen Master's time, are the ever increasing indications of man's understanding of that Principle by which Jesus overcame all those enemies to which the spiritually uninstructed mortal fears himself exposed.

Easter can be synonymous with rejoicing as men learn to look for that which Jesus's exalted vision always saw. Jesus beheld the perfect man—God's image and likeness. As we learn to behold this man, we shall cease to seek adjustment of industrial or political or religious differences through strife. The news commentator who noted imposing mass movements marching toward gargantuan collision might have written into the balance of events the myriads of good thoughts spoken or acted or nursed toward happy fruition by individuals the world over. Had he remarked this universal neutralizer quietly at work amid the cacophony of mass mesmerism, the question left on his readers' minds would have been less stark.

Christians are told to rejoice not only in the finding of the Lord, but in the seeking of Him. "Let the heart of them rejoice that seek the Lord." Those who seek Him, not blindly by faith alone, but by that understanding to which works add ever-increasing confidence, find it possible to rejoice always, knowing by the "signs following" that they are finding Him. They can discern the face of the sky where clouds would gather over their Easters, but in the "signs of the times" which are their own spiritual victories they can read how surely the Christ is risen, finding constant cause for the rejoicing Easter proclaims once each burgeoning year.

### Russia to the Rescue?

A WELCOME development in the precarious European situation is reflected in a statement made at a recent conference in London by Mr. Ivan Michaelovich Maisky, the responsible Soviet Ambassador to Britain. This statement was to the effect that Russia is now ready not only to defend its own frontiers effectually, but also to help to save from the wolf that "tiny Red Riding Hood" which is world peace.

Mr. Maisky's statement represents a change in the attitude of Russia, a nation which was one of those to whom Sir Samuel Hoare, an ex-Foreign Secretary of Britain, scathingly referred in the House of Commons on Dec. 19, 1935, when he defended the Hoare-Laval agreement, a proposal for making terms with Italy at a time when that country was engaged upon what a League of Nations committee had found to be unprovoked aggression upon Ethiopia. Sir Samuel said on that occasion that apart from those of Britain, "not a ship, not a machine, not a man has been moved by any other member state" in support of sanctions against aggression.

Russia has thus still to demonstrate by action that it means what its ambassador says. But his hearers will have noted the definiteness of Mr. Maisky's professions.

"We in Soviet Russia," Mr. Maisky said, "believe that Europe at the present time has arrived at a turning point where it has to make a final choice. There are two possible ways of advance. The first is that of . . . organizing active resistance to the aggressor on the part of peaceful nations. The other is the way . . . of constant retreat before the aggressor, the way of submission in the face of aggression in the ridiculous hope that perhaps after all this ravenous wolf will not devour Red Riding Hood." Mr. Maisky meant Russia would choose resistance. But then?

The test not only would come when the admirable sentiments he has expressed required translation into the ships, machines and men of an international police force, but will continue to come daily in Russia's dealings with its neighbors and its own people. For peace is more than promise deep. It rests not only on intentions, but on those methods by which nations seek to achieve unity within themselves and opportunity in the world.

### What, No Pictures?

MANY are so used to the fact that they have not noticed it: modern fiction, in book form, is rarely illustrated—which may or may not be indicative of the authors' hope that Hollywood will do their illustrating photographically. However that may be, neither "Anthony Adverse" nor "Gone With the Wind" has anywhere within the covers of its scores of editions and millions of copies a single sketch of Anthony or Scarlett O'Hara or any other figure of its pages.

The 1,235,000 purchasers of "Gone With the Wind" may have 1,235,000 impressions of Scarlett's appearance, but no one who ever read "Alice in Wonderland" thinks of her otherwise than as Sir John Tenniel drew her—with her straight hair reaching down past her shoulders, her voluminous skirts, white stockings and black low-heeled slippers. For that matter, doesn't the Mad Hatter always wear a sign on his topper reading "In This Style 10/6," and the March Hare have straw between his ears as much because Tenniel drew them that way as because Lewis Carroll so described them?

Huckleberry Finn is never the genuine Huck without the long baggy trousers and ragged high-crowned hat with which Edward Windsor Kemble garbed him. "Miss Watson's Jim," Aunt Polly with her bonnet on the back of her head, and the bearded "King" exclaiming, "I am the late Dauphin," all seem as much Kemble's creatures as Mark Twain's.

Who can forget the round-eyed amazement of the other boys and the horror on the face of the master and his assistant as Oliver Twist asked for more? Does anyone ever picture this incident, or the thick-legged Beadle in his cocked hat and long coat, the bearded Fagin, the lantern-jawed Bill Sikes, and the Artful Dodger at work on the old gentleman at the bookstall other than as George Cruikshank drew them? And who but Cruikshank has fastened firmly in thought Cervantes' immortal figures, the lanky Don Quixote and the rotund Sancho Panza?

It has become the fashion today to permit the reader to draw his own picture and to form his own impressions, or to demand that the author do it in words without aid from the illustrator. But even those of us who think the new way best will not forget that once upon a time a book without pictures seemed like a song without a tune.

### Lotteries Afoul the Law

THE federal statute denying use of the mails to publications containing lottery results has suddenly shown its teeth after fifty years of hibernation. The United States Post Office's recent warning to newspaper proprietors against publishing the names of lottery winners is provoked by the tremendous flow of American money into the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes.

Public avidity for foreign lottery schemes which entice millions of dollars annually from American citizens is largely stimulated by newspaper publicity. Postal authorities have tried to halt the traffic by intercepting money sent through the mails and returning it to the senders. Since this method has proved inadequate, the Post Office has called to attention a dormant statute to banish free front-page advertising.

Newspaper publishers have been quick to question how far the Government can go in clamping down on the press. The law says in effect that no newspaper containing any list of the prizes awarded in a lottery shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States. What about newspapers distributed by truck, train or private carrier?

Interpretations given by some high postal officials deny publishers any right to print lottery results. They contend that publications carried by the mails should contain nothing but "mailable" matter, even though they are distributed privately, since the way is open for the redistribution of any part of a newspaper by mail. Whether federal postal jurisdiction extends beyond anything actually "deposited in or carried by" the mails is still a highly debatable question.

There is another side to the question, and fundamentally more significant. It involves the reluctance of newspapers to measure news relating to public lotteries by the yardstick used in all other cases. In a train robbery, for example, newspapers make certain to print the names of the victims. The rule is reversed in reporting lottery results. The names of the victims are not mentioned.

Publishers may justify this exception on the man-bites-dog theory of news writing: When a person loses, that isn't news; when he wins, it's news. But isn't there news behind the "news" in the fact that a person is about as likely to get something for nothing as a dog is to get chewed up by a man? If a newspaper devoted its entire space to recording the names of the losers in the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes, it could contain only a fraction of the list of victims.

Fortunately, laws have been enacted to safeguard society from such enterprises. These laws should be enforced.

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AMELIA EARHART, continuing her flight around the middle of the earth, will take along a pair of high walking boots. Seven league, no doubt.

### Cyclops Rampant

*Book News of the Day*

THE publishers of Harlan Hatcher's new novel CENTRAL STANDARD TIME (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50) are wrong in saying that the book "describes the unnoticed but far from bloodless revolution that has transformed American life in recent years." As a matter of fact, not only a large group of authors but an increasingly growing portion of the public have been observing this transitional period, with varying reactions. Mr. Hatcher's book typifies the point of view held by a number of both participants and bystanders, and for this reason it is important that his presentation be dissected and a rebuttal made.

Futility is the keynote of his message. Telling the story of a group of men and women in a Middle-West industrial town, he portrays the emptiness of their lives, whether they live in the hovels of Povertyville or the mansions of a riverside avenue. For the president of a company, trying to salvage his business, as well as for the lowest worker striking for a living wage, life seems to be at an impasse. Similarly for all the individuals between these levels, Mr. Hatcher implies that an irresolvable chaos is their only destiny.

* * *

Completely skeptical, he views the situation without hope because he believes that neither the capitalistic tradition nor the echoes of the "Internationale" have within them the elements which might forward a solution. He sees little good in half-hearted compromises, which apparently only postpone a day of reckoning.

It is a disturbing picture, as Mr. Hatcher paints it. He summarizes it in typical fashion: "Forward . . . no meditations: this is the traffic light era: red: green, stop: go—and try not to smash."

What Mr. Hatcher and so many of his contemporaries forget is the fundamental element which will inevitably effect a solution to the problem: the incalculable, but very real, element of humanity itself, which must go forward . . . with meditations.

Scarcely any of the characters in "Central Standard Time" emerge as healthy, live individuals. Business men, doctors, radicals, poets serve only as vehicles for a reiteration of the author's own acid commentaries.

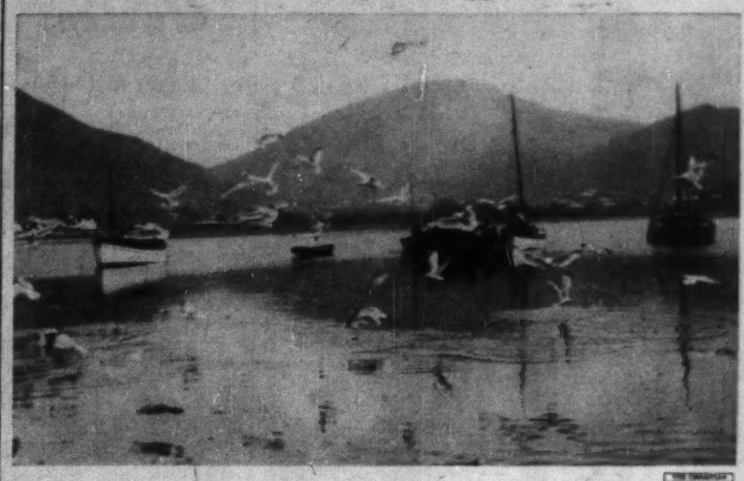
* * *

These men and the misunderstood women with whom they are associated are all alike submerged in hopelessness. Some shrug their shoulders, some conceive of death as the only way out, some go on stubbornly, but all are conscious only of futility. They lack the vitality and the faith which their human prototypes do, indisputably, have in great measure.

It is, perhaps, true that a number of unreasoning men and women live as purposeless lives as Mr. Hatcher's characters, but they are not typical of mankind as a whole. It is not from these, nor from the cynical men who write of them, that a solution of economic problems will come. The iconoclastic literature struggling in these turbid waters is singularly blind to the distinction between flotsam and jetsam. Social studies have definite value only when the author is aware of this distinction, and learns what to destroy in order to save. Mr. Hatcher, unaware of traditional seamanship in a hurricance, sees everything as wreckage. The mental state he represents must be recognized and combated.

M. W. S.

### A Quiet Mooring on Rugged Arran



## Canny Is the Name for Annie

*On a Scottish Island*

"AND then what, Annie?" demanded Sheila.

"He said he wasna a tailor's dummy to be valued for the cloots hung on him."

Sheila McLean, recently returned to the Scottish island from an Edinburgh school, was Annie's cousin. The two girls were great friends, and Annie's help had been sought in trying to persuade Sheila's father to be more careful of his attire. Annie had just related her conversation with him on the subject, and one of her characteristically tactful arguments had been that a "braw" man like Ross McLean and one so "kenned" should be more up to date in his dress.

"Every time I beg him to buy a new suit," explained Sheila to me, "he appears in the very same thing again, and it is years out of style. So I thought, maybe—he always gets along so well with Annie—"

The sentence trailed to silence as Bella Muir in black dress and stiff white apron came across the lawn with the afternoon tea. We were sitting in the lovely old garden where the fruit trees were trained to grow flat against the high stone walls. We had shelter from the sea breeze, but could hear the wash-wash of the waves, and the strange laughter-like cries of the gulls.

* * *

"Jed Nairn should ken better nor to make him the same suit years on end," said Annie, indignantly, as she laid down her cup. Then suddenly, "Maybe he's the one we should talk to." Glancing skywards she added, "In that wind we can cross to the Townhead and back on the reach. Let's go and see what he has to say for himself."

Not long afterwards we had skimmed across the bay, tied Annie's lugsail in the harbor, and were climbing the steps which gave on to the village street. As we went toward the tailor's door, Sheila said somewhat doubtfully, "What'll we be saying, Annie?"

"Leave the talking to me," was the brisk reply.

Arrived inside the quaint little shop, Annie inquired after the "bairns," complimented Mr. Nairn on how well one of her uncles looked in his new suit, and then added, firmly, "But the same canna ever be said of Uncle Ross McLean."

The tailor banged his fist on the counter, exclaiming:

"That daft inventor!" Then in some embarrassment, "Beg pardon, Sheila—ye ken fine though that we're a' prood o' him. But," again explosively, "he fair drives me wild. He breenges open my door and he yells, 'Sheila says it's time for a new suit—make me anither like the last one.' And then he's awa' again. He willna even come in for a fitting. He says that's my job—that when he makes a machine he doesna ask the customer to come in and help pit it together."

"H'mm! Well, since he leaves it to you, why no' gar him be in the fashion?"

* * *

"Oh, I wouldna daur, Annie. Forbye, he aye says—"

"Aye, he says, 'like the last,'" interrupted Annie. "We ken that, but—." She paused, thinking deeply, then said:

"Come on, Sheila, we'll choose something bonny for him."

"Oh," hesitating, "do you think we should, Annie?"

"Mind ye, I'll no' tak' the blame," Mr. Nairn warned them.

"He never sees clothes," said Annie, shrewdly, "his ain or anybody's. He's aye deep in some new invention."

"A' the same, he might, this time," demurred the tailor.

"Then," impatiently, "tell him to come and flyte at me."

The girls decided on a material and a cut not too unlike those Ross McLean had worn for years, but smart and modern. Then Annie said, "Sheila'll be sending him in tomorrow, dinna forget now."

"As if I would! I'm brawly glad to pit a stop to him gaun aboot in yon auld stuff. It doesna do my business ony guid, and it aye means sending awa' special for the cloth."

"And he'll no' ken the difference. You'll see."

And we did see! The new suit was donned the first time for Sunday wear, and after church we waited for Sheila and her father. Annie wanted to be on hand in case her abstracted kinsman had noticed the trick. But he hadn't. He said to her in puzzled tones:

"Annie, what was yon havers ye were telling me the ither day aboot my clothes no' doing Sheila credit afore her city friends? This suit isna different frae any i' the kirk the day. I took a canny look at my neighbors after what ye were saying. Ye'll admit ye were wrong, maybe?"

Sheila and I—we later compared notes—both felt a little like conspirators, but not Annie. Her "Aye" was demure enough, but mischievous laughter was dancing in her eyes as she added one qualifying word—"Maybe."

M. G. G.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statem ents or opinions in letters from its readers*

### England's Strikes—150 Years Ago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a matter of interest, extracts taken from letters written in 1768 are sent you herewith.

Writing to a friend from his home in Arlington street, London, Horace Walpole, on May 12, was speaking of the Wilkes riots. He added:

> But this is not all. We have independent mobs, that have nothing to do with Wilkes, and who only take advantage of so favorable a season. The dearness of provisions incites, the hope of increase of wages allures, and drink puts them in motion. The coal-heavers began, and it is well it is not a hard frost, for they have stopped all coals coming to town. The sawyers rose, too, and at last the sailors, who have committed great outrages in merchant ships, and prevented them from sailing.

To the same friend, on August 4, he writes:

> Well! but we have a worse riot, though a little further off. Boston—not in Lincolnshire, . . . but in New England, is almost in rebellion, and two regiments are ordered thither.

("Horace Walpole's England" as his letters picture it, edited by Alfred Bishop Mason.)

News of strikes in our daily papers may be news to us—but there is nothing new, after all, in underlying factors—wrongs that must be corrected. Furthermore, Horace Walpole, nearly two hundred years ago, put his finger definitely on the part that liquor plays in such affairs.

(Miss) B. CHAPIN HILL

Brookline, Mass.

### Blazing a Trail for Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many a young man or young woman, who today possesses a keen interest in international relations, owes a debt of gratitude to Lucy Fitch Perkins. Her geographical series of delightful classics—"The Dutch Twins," "The Japanese Twins," "The Swiss Twins," and many another, blazed a pioneer trail in world understanding.

In the first decade of the century, before the shadows of 1914 fell across a world that called itself civilized, children and grown-ups alike, in English-speaking countries, enjoyed the tales which came from the pen of Mrs. Perkins. Not every pioneer, however, had such delectable treasures to offer, for not only was she a writer but an illustrator. The captivating bookplate, with a space for the name (each young reader saw, in fancy, his own name there), was only the beginning of her artistic creations: Hawk-Eye, Limberleg and Firetop; Menie and Monnie, ever accompanied by the little dogs Nip and Tup; Pierre and Pierrette; Roger and Sally; Jan and Marie—and all those other twins and their comrades, live on page after page. Sometimes mischievous, frequently sensitive and brave; often making mistakes, but always natural and with the spontaneity of youth, these boys and girls seemed more than characters in books to their world of readers.

Today, the exchange between countries of visiting groups of young people, youth hostels, scouts and guides in camp and at jamboree, to say nothing of the realism of the cinema, have advanced world friendship among young people to a degree once undreamed. Yet the earlier period had its influence. In that period the creations of Lucy Fitch Perkins were of distinct service.

I. A.

Boston, Mass.

### Rights of Married Women to Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Because of the many fine articles which we have read from time to time in your paper on the right of married women to hold paying jobs, we are encouraged to write you of our efforts to have Section 213 (the married persons' law in the civil service) repealed.

Section 213 was written into the Economy Act of 1932, which was an emergency measure. Every section in that emergency measure was a temporary one with the exception of Section 213, which the Attorney General decided was permanent. This law makes marital status the basis for dismissal when reductions in force are necessary in the government service. That it is contrary to the merit system in the civil service certainly cannot be denied.

To correct this, Representative Celler of New York has introduced a bill, H. R. 3408, which repeals this law, and it has been favorably reported by the Civil Service Committee of the House. Before it can be considered by the whole House it will be necessary to have a special rule granted. This, we are reliably informed, will not be done unless the bill has Administration support. We believe the President will give his support to this bill if enough interest is manifested by friends of the bill, and are, therefore, making this appeal for support.

LOIS BABCOCK

Executive Secretary, Government Workers' Council.

Washington, D. C.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Where to Strike——and When

THE time to stop a strike is twenty-five years before it is called. If business and industrial leadership generally accepted and executed this obligation, the ugly aspects of labor warfare would ultimately disappear, an increasingly responsible leadership would be bred and brought to the top in the ranks of labor, and basic issues of negotiation-techniques, wages, hours, and working conditions would be determined in collaboration rather than in conflict.—Glenn Frank, speaking before the Ohio Society in New York.

### Historian Looks Ahead

THE Constitution as originally drawn and with all its amendments is a single instrument. The method of changing one part may be used on all. If the people are not to pass on amendments but if the Constitution is to be changed by packing the court, then that same method might some day be used to alter those parts which guarantee us our religious and other liberties as well as those relating to commerce and other matters.—James Truslow Adams, speaking over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

## The Wide Horizon

### A "League of Peoples"

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THIS week there opens in Washington, almost unheralded, a phase of one of the most interesting international experiments of our time. For the United States, at least, the world textile conference convened here by the International Labor Organization is significant in several respects.

It is the first time since the historic naval conference of 1921 that a full-fledged official international conference meets in this capital. The event serves to call attention to the degree of practical international co-operation into which President Roosevelt and the Labor Department's Secretary Perkins—of all people—have carried the nation.

Back in the years before 1920, before isolationist inhibitions had gripped Americans and when world thinkers in the United States, no less than in Britain and France and South Africa, were considering the forms of organization that might lead to a better world order, two main lines of action were proposed. One method was along official and diplomatic lines; a league of governments.

The other method was through a league of peoples, a less official grouping, which some thought had better prospects of assuring world peace. The league of peoples idea did not get very far, but the International Labor Organization, set up in Geneva as a close offshoot of the League of Nations, was the nearest approximation that has yet taken shape.

* * *

The I. L. O. got to work on a wide range of non-political problems. Its purpose, outlined in noble words in the Treaty of Versailles was to assist the League of Nations in the establishment of universal peace, which "can be established only if it is based on social justice."

And here comes the interesting thing: The I. L. O.'s representation was not solely governmental. Each delegation to its conferences was divided into three parts, including representatives of governments, labor, and employers. In effect, without fanfare, the league of peoples was in existence. I remember living in a modest and inexpensive pension in Geneva, and chatting with the rugged, hard-handed and hard-headed labor leaders from many countries who would put up there, instead of at the hotels "de grand luxe."

By its tenth anniversary, in 1931, the I. L. O. had completed 30 international conventions and 39 recommendations, covering nearly all conditions of labor. What is more, it had secured over 400 ratifications by 1931. Presumably these undertakings suffered during the depression, and under the shock of dictatorships. But still the I. L. O. went on, holding its annual conferences, making progress of which not the least important feature was the regular contact between the three groups from each country.

In short, the I. L. O. is a living fact of international co-operation in the economic and social field, strong and vigorous to this day.

* * *

In 1934 President Roosevelt and Secretary Perkins decided to take the United States into membership. They did the job neatly, without the least political tumult. In my opinion, based on several years' experience in Geneva, American membership in the I. L. O. basically is far more important than American membership in the World Court in everything except domestic politics.

How extraordinary this feat was, is reflected by an incident. I remember the absurd day in Geneva, I think in 1931, when a delegation sent from Washington to "observe" at the I. L. O. annual sessions was suddenly commanded by cable—before the meetings began—to get out of contaminating Geneva as fast as possible. They withdrew to a snug harbor about ten miles away in France, and continued to "observe." Washington, fearing "trouble" at home, could deny its representatives were "in" Geneva.

Well, now an I. L. O. conference comes to Washington. The world textile conference, which meets on April 2, has the concrete purpose of preparing an international 40-hour week convention covering the textile industry. Signature and ratification of such a convention would be an appreciable gain for American textile manufacturers in world competition, but its greatest importance would be in the taking of a first step toward world order in this particular industry. Commercial competition in the Orient turns on textiles; economic relations with Japan rotate around the loom; a single first step toward peaceful collaboration cannot be exaggerated in importance.

But there is another angle: Ratification of a 40-hour convention would enable the United States to pass federal legislation lifting standards in the textile areas where a higher work week still persists. Such legislation has hitherto been unconstitutional. But a federal law, unconstitutional in itself, is constitutional when made to carry out the terms of a treaty. This rule was affirmed by the Supreme Court in the case of Missouri vs. Holland—the migratory bird case—decided in 1920.

Actually, in a matter of clear national interest, there seems no legal barrier to the Federal Government making a treaty with an obliging country like Cuba, and if it was ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, the Constitution would, in effect, be amended. That would be the result of the 40-hour convention.